

## Yemenis discuss unified army

SANAA (R) — Military chiefs from North and South Yemen briefed President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the outcome of talks on uniting their armies, General Khalid al-Ahmar, said Saturday. He said Brigadier Hakeem al-Qasbi, chief of staff of the South Yemeni armed forces, and his North Yemen counterpart Colonel Hussein al-Bashari had been discussing "the military role in a unified Yemen." The talks follow an agreement reached in the South Yemen capital Aden Nov. 30 between leaders of the two countries on a draft constitution for unity. The constitution provides for a joint military command entrusted with the task of withdrawing forces deployed on the two countries' border, in addition to having a single ministry for the armed forces. The draft also expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the talks and underlined the role of the armed forces "in advancing the realization of this noble aim (union). History will not forgive anyone seeking a continuation of division between the one people and country."

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## More French troops to Indian Ocean

ST. DENIS, Reunion Island (R) — France sent more troops and equipment to the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte Saturday to prepare for a possible evacuation of French citizens from the Comoros Islands, which have been taken over by white mercenaries. Residents in Mayotte, the only island in the Comoros archipelago to choose to remain French, said two Puma helicopters and about 50 troops from a parachute regiment arrived Saturday. Three French naval vessels were anchored off the small capital Dzaoudzi and a fourth ship was believed to be on its way, they told Reuters by telephone. The French Defence Ministry in a statement Saturday ruled out a military invasion of the Comoros to dislodge some 30 mercenary officers of the presidential guard who seized power after the assassination of President Ahmed Abdallah two weeks ago. But it said France was taking measures to prepare for a possible evacuation of the 1,600 French passport holders in the islands. Most of the French troops and equipment being flown into Mayotte appeared to be coming from the French island of Reunion 1,500 kilometres southeast of the Comoros.

# King, Mubarak exchange views on U.S. efforts

By Nermeen Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak held a brief round of talks here Saturday aimed at coordinating positions and exchanging views on the U.S. effort to start an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue said on issues related to the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC).

The meeting between the two leaders followed Egypt's conditional acceptance this week of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's five-point plan for what is seen as a groundbreaking direct meeting between Israel and Palestinians in Cairo.

Upon departure of the Egyptian president and his delegation at the end of a four-hour working visit to the Kingdom, King Hussein expressed his pleasure at Mubarak's visit and said talks centred around the future of the ACC and the Palestinian issue.

"The Palestinian problem remains the most important issue for all of us and we will continue to coordinate on every step," the King told reporters at Marka military airport.

The King said that Palestine President Yasser Arafat was expected to visit Jordan soon "and this visit will pave the road for more discussion on what could strengthen the common march towards establishing the Palestinian right to a Palestinian homeland."

"When we talk here with Arafat we will be talking to the head of the Palestinian state as well as the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," His Majesty said.

Arafat is expected to arrive in Jordan Dec. 14 on a two-day working visit, according to informed sources.

Answering a question on the chances of success for a Washington

meeting of the foreign ministers of Egypt, the U.S. and Israel as envisaged in the Baker formula, particularly in view of the preconditions announced by the three countries, Mubarak said: "The PLO has placed its conditions, Israel has put its conditions and Egypt has also made a conditional acceptance. But the concept of Baker's five-point plan has been accepted by Palestinians and Israelis. Let us sit in Washington and see what we could come up with."

The Washington meeting, expected to be held in January, will discuss a format for the proposed Israeli-Palestinian talks, a preliminary step towards Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposal for Palestinian elections in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The elections in turn would select Palestinian representatives to open talks with Israel on Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories pending negotiations on a final settlement.

According to reports from Washington, Egypt has said that it has reservations over the Baker plan but has not spelt out them.

A state department official said in Washington Friday that the Egyptian response to the five points "mentioned the existence of certain needs and observations but did not spell them out."

The official said the Egyptian reservations were certain to be addressed in complex negotiations leading up to the Washington meeting but it was useful not to have them formally on the table.

In Amman on Saturday, Mubarak rejected Shamir's statement on Friday suggesting that Jordan was the Palestinian state. "I would not have liked Mr. Shamir to discuss this concept," Mubarak said.

He added that common sense indicates that if Israel persists in posing this idea of a substitute homeland "Palestinians could easily tell them that all of Israel is theirs."

"It is as if Shamir wants to complicate the whole process and does not want to reach a solution... why even discuss this at this time (before the Washington meeting)... this is an infighting on the rights of a neighbouring country," Mubarak said.

"We would have wished that such talk would not come out from a prime minister so we can answer him,"

Mubarak concluded.

In answer to a question on Jordan's role in the peace process, Mubarak said: "Jordan's role does not require an answer from me. Jordan is a primary partner in the Palestinian issue. The West Bank was part of Jordan when it was occupied, the Gaza Strip was under the jurisdiction of Egypt; so we are partners in the Palestinian issue since it started."

"As Arafat said yesterday there has to be a confederation between the Palestinian state and Jordan... so it is very clear," Mubarak concluded.

The King praised, during the briefing given to the press by the two Arab leaders prior to Mubarak's departure for Cairo, the PLO's position and said that its demands "were reasonable."

"As far as I am concerned the PLO has in fact met all the criteria of requests made of it," the King said.

He added that the United States had asked PLO to accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, meaning violence and indicate its willingness to negotiate. "This is what was asked from them and it came true... the PLO has been as positive as it could possibly be," His Majesty said.

The King expressed hope in the developments in Eastern Europe and said that these developments "will not have a negative effect on solving regional problems."

He had negative effects at all they are temporary but I do not think that the issues of this region will continue to be hot, especially that many of its factors threaten the world at large... our hope is large that our issues will receive the necessary attention," he said.

On issues of concern to the ACC countries, Mubarak said that Egypt has no objection to the membership of South Yemen in the grouping but added that "we are still consulting the basics with our brothers, the King, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and the North Yemeni leader."

On Sudan, Mubarak said that Egypt was linked to Sudan with "the main vein of life... we will continue to talk to both sides in Sudan to reach a solution of the civil war."

He added that the situation in Lebanon was discussed between the two leaders during Saturday's short visit. "We want stability and unity in Lebanon and we want them to regain their legitimacy," he said.



An Israeli soldier crouches, takes aim and fires at Palestinian protesters.

## 2 killed in W. Bank 'battlefield'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops shot dead two Palestinians, including a woman, Saturday in an occupied West Bank village turned into a battlefield by protests marking the start of the third year of the Palestinian uprising.

In Bani Naim, east Hebron, soldiers fired into a crowd of several hundred demonstrators after their jeep was caught at a roadblock and stoned by masked youths, military sources and Arab witnesses said.

Sara Abdul Fatah Manasra, 22, and Kamal Hussein Ihmaidat, 29, were killed and at least three other Palestinians seriously wounded by army gunfire, hospital officials said.

"The clashes made the village look like a battlefield," Mohammed Abdul Abu Nasr, a witness, told Reuters by telephone.

"There was so much shooting, it is hard to believe only two were killed," said another villager, who asked not to be named.

Hundreds of villagers formed a

human barrier to block troop reinforcements from entering the hillside village of 8,000 while masked activists staged martyrs' funerals for the two dead. Four other Bani Naim residents have been killed during the uprising.

After the woman's death, her body was retrieved from the hospital, and villagers marched to cemetery to bury the victim.

"With our souls, with our bodies, we will revenge you, Sara," the crowd chanted. The marchers persisted despite army announcements over loudspeakers that the village was under curfew and all residents must return to their homes.

As an army helicopter hovered low overhead, soldiers and protesters bearing Palestinian flags fought pitched battles for nearly an hour at both ends of the village, the witnesses said.

Troops detained several journalists who were in Bani Naim and confiscated news film of the clashes. The army imposed a curfew on the village and the general

in charge of the West Bank flew there to investigate the killings. Despite curfews which confined one million Palestinians to their homes — the entire population of the Gaza Strip a third of the residents of the West Bank — protest marches and clashes were reported in several outlying villages.

In occupied Jerusalem, just five kilometres from Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office, Palestinians ambushed a paramilitary border police patrol.

About 50 masked activists cut off escape routes and pelted the patrol with stones and bottles in Jabal Mukaber district until they were dispersed with tear-gas and rubber bullets.

In Deir Abu Fallah, north of Ramallah, several hundred youths, some in uniform and masked with Palestinian head-dresses, staged a paramilitary parade.

In Beit Dugra, close to Jerusalem, troops broke up a march by about 50 masked Arab teen-

Chief-of-staff Dan Shomron visited troops in the curfewed centre of Ramallah in an attempt to demonstrate that the army had the situation under control.

In Nazareth, some 7,000 Israeli Arabs demonstrated peacefully for an end to the 22-year occupation and the creation of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Smaller officially-authorised Arab protests were reported in the port city of Haifa and in Kafar Qasem, near Tel Aviv.

In Baghdad, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat criticised U.S. Middle East peace proposals and vowed to keep up the uprising in a speech marking the second anniversary of the revolt.

Arafat told a rally that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was under pressure to halt the intifada which has attracted world sympathy for the Palestinians over the past two years.

But he added in an hour-long speech at the Mustansiriyah University: "The intifada is the vehi-

cle for peace... and no body will force us to stop it."

"We will not kneel despite the political, diplomatic, financial and media pressures," he stressed.

Thousands of Palestinians attend the rally in Baghdad. Arafat's speech often was interrupted by cries of "we sacrifice our souls and blood for Palestine and Abu Ammar."

In his speech, Arafat referred to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's peace ideas submitted in October. He said: "Baker's plan cannot achieve peace."

"Peace can be achieved only through the Palestinian initiative," he insisted.

Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nayef Jassim also addressed the rally, reiterating his country's support for the PLO and the intifada. "We will share everything with you. The blood of our martyrs will mix with the blood of your martyrs until victory," he told the crowd.

## Lebanon mediators arrive in Syria Hizbollah says plot to blast Fadlallah foiled

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The Iranian-backed fundamentalist group Hizbollah (Party of God), said Saturday it thwarted an attempt to assassinate its mentor, Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, with a car bomb.

A party statement said a car rigged with 80 kilograms of TNT was parked off the road that the 54-year-old Shiite Muslim cleric takes every day from his home to a mosque in Beirut's southern suburbs.

The bomb was in a Japanese-made car parked in front of a bank about 100 metres from the mosque and two kilometres from Fadlallah's house in the Haret Hreik district, the Hizbollah statement said.

The statement did not speculate on who might have been behind the alleged assassination attempt.

Word of the incident came shortly after a ceasefire halted 24 hours of street battles between Hizbollah and the mainstream Shiite Amal militia. Police said 13 people were killed and 22 wounded in the fighting.

Meanwhile Arab mediators arrived in Damascus Saturday to start a new diplomatic drive for a lasting peace in Lebanon, where defiant army chief Michel Aoun is holding out against the country's elected president.

But Syrian President Hafez Al Assad was quoted as saying force would probably be needed to topple Aoun and Syrian troops were prepared to assist in any attack.

The Algerian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers, Ahmad Ghazali and Prince Saud Al Faisal, are accompanied by Arab League envoy Lakhdar Brahimi. It was not known whether Moroccan Foreign Minister

Abdul Latif Filali, the third member of a committee set up by the league to try to negotiate an end to Lebanon's 14-year civil war, would join them.

Assad, in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Qabas, said Syrian forces were ready to join any assault if asked by Lebanese President Elias Hrawi.

"In the light of what we see of Aoun's adherence to rebellion and his challenge to legitimacy, the greater possibility is that there is no option facing the legitimate Lebanese but one, and that is resorting to force," Assad was quoted as saying in a rare interview.

"I do not rule out either a political or a military settlement. Political action has a role and may achieve what is required but I do not put the highest hopes on political action."

A major Syrian troop buildup on frontlines with the Christian enclave controlled by Aoun has heightened war fears.

Hrawi said last week he was delaying an attack on the presidential palace Aoun occupies to give time for international mediation. The president said only Lebanese troops would be used in any attack.

"We are ready to give arms to the Lebanese army brigades or send Syrian brigades ready to do the job," Assad was quoted as telling Al Qabas.

"This means clearly that if the Lebanese president wants to use regular Lebanese forces it is his concern and we support him, and if he wants Syrian forces we are ready."

LF calls off rally  
Lebanon's largest Christian militia abruptly called off a rally Saturday that had threatened a con-

frontation with supporters of Aoun in east Beirut.

The Lebanese Forces (LF) militia and right-wing Falange Party cited bad weather for postponing the "resistance day" rally although heavy overnight rain had ended by morning.

Some political sources said the LF cancelled the demonstration to avoid tension with mainly Christian troops backing Aoun.

"The bad weather was a way out," a security source said.

The rally was originally timed to coincide with a nearly two-week vigil by thousands of Aoun's supporters at the presidential palace in Baabda.

LF workers had replaced posters of Aoun with pictures of front leader Samir Geagea Friday, fueling fears that renewed political rivalry could lead to violent confrontation.

Aoun's supporters have camped around the palace to deter any attack ordered by Hrawi.

Geagea has said his militia would support Aoun's 15,000 troops against an attack but he has failed to announce his position on Aoun's campaign against Hrawi.

Beirut police said the bomb-laden car parked on Fadlallah's route Saturday was set to be detonated by remote control.

Assassinations by car bombs or other explosives have long been a feature of Lebanon's 14-year-old civil war. On Nov. 22, President Rene Muawad and 23 others were killed by a car bomb in Muslim west Beirut, only 17 days after Muawad took office.

Fadlallah is the spiritual guide of Hizbollah, believed to be the umbrella of extremist factions holding most of the 18 Western hostages in Lebanon.

## EC boosts aid to Palestinians, assails Israel's violations

STRASBOURG (Agencies) — The 12-nation European Community (EC) said Saturday it was concerned by Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and that the community would increase substantially its aid to Palestinians living in the occupied territories.

In the political declaration issued at the end of the two-day Common Market summit in this historic city on the Rhine, Western European leaders reaffirmed their support for an international Middle East peace conference as last outlined six months ago in Madrid.

"It is in this spirit and with the guarantees specified in the Madrid Declaration that the 12 supported the proposal for elections in the occupied territories, considered as a step in a process towards an overall settlement," the statement said.

"Similarly, they encourage efforts which seek to establish dialogue between the two parties directly concerned," it said.

The summit was very critical of Israel's conduct in the occupied territories.

"Seriously concerned by violations of human rights in the occupied territories and recalling the need for the occupying power to observe strictly its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention, to which it has notably not conformed... the European Council deplores the continuous deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories."

The declaration did not cite figures, but said: "The community and its member states are determined to increase substantially their aid to the inhabitants of these territories."

"The community thus intends to contribute to the economic and social development of the occupied territories and, by its efforts

in the area of health and education as well as by support for local Palestinian institutions, to help preserve the common future of the Palestinian people."

The 12 also expressed their deep concern at latest developments in Lebanon "which have produced a further threat to the preservation of the country's unity."

The summit reaffirmed its commitment to the Taif agreement and "expresses its conviction that in the present circumstances there is no alternative to the process of national reconciliation and peace envisaged under those agreements."

It said upholding the ceasefire should be a main priority.

The political declaration said that the process of restoring sovereignty and independence to Lebanon "implies the withdrawal of all foreign armed presence so that the Lebanese people will be fully masters in their own house."

German reunification  
The EC leaders ended the summit with a call for German reunification through "free self-determination," and French President Francois Mitterrand called reunification legitimate.

However, deep-seated fears remain among many Europeans about the emergence of a new, even more powerful Germany. West Germany's mighty economy already dominates its West European partners.

The agreement to support reunification came after West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he believed a reunified Germany should exist within the borders of present-day East and West Germany, without making claims on other previously German territory.

"I am not afraid of reunification," Mitterrand said at the summit's closing news conference. "I consider it to be legitimate."

## Lawyer leads E. Germany; Czechs work on new regime

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany's beleaguered Communist Party elected a human rights lawyer Saturday to steer it to free elections in May and Czechoslovak leaders worked to form a new government acceptable to the opposition.

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party leadership gathered in a bid to reassert its leading role in society after the mass pro-democracy protests in Eastern Europe triggered by reformist Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev himself.

More than 2,000 Bulgarians marched through central Sofia, demanding greater democracy and the resignation of parliament.

European Community (EC) leaders meeting in Strasbourg hailed the historic changes in Eastern Europe and offered to help those countries embracing democracy.

Gregor Gysi, a 41-year-old ebullient lawyer best known for defending dissidents, was elected leader of the East German Communist Party at an emergency congress.

He immediately promised to bring in Soviet-style reforms.

"We want to make an effective contribution to perestroika in our country," he told 2,753 delegates. "We need democracy and glasnost to achieve this."

Gysi took up his first party post as chief corruption investigator only six days ago. On Friday the public prosecutor announced that former East German leader Erich Honecker and five other disgraced hardliners had been charged with abuse of power and self-enrichment (see page 8).

Czechoslovakia's main political groups and Prime Minister-designate Marian Calfa were working to form the country's first government in 41 years not dominated by the Communist Party.

The opposition hoped the gov-

ernment would be sworn in Sunday as the last official act of hardline President Gustav Husak who has been in power since the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia crushed the "Prague spring" reforms.

His resignation is demanded by the opposition who forced Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec to step down Thursday by rejecting a government he had formed because there were not enough non-Communists in it.

Calfa, a 43-year-old lawyer, says he is trying to form a cabinet in which half the members are experts with no party affiliations, as demanded by the opposition group Civic Forum.

Growing popular discontent with Communist rule was expected to be discussed by the policy-making central committee of the Soviet Communist Party at its meeting in Moscow.

Communist power, enshrined in Article six of the Soviet constitution, is being challenged in some Soviet republics. Lithuania has already thrown out a similar provision from its own constitution.

The European Community summit issued a statement praising Gorbachev for his role in precipitating the events in East Europe but reassured him that the West would not allow them to undermine the stability of Europe.

"The community has taken and will take the necessary decisions to strengthen its cooperation with people aspiring to freedom, democracy and progress and with states which intend their founding principles to be democracy, pluralism and the rule of law," it said.

"It will encourage the necessary economic reforms by all the means at its disposal."

The summit agreed to create a new European development bank to help finance reforms of the battered economies in Eastern

## Husak resigns

PRAGUE (R) — Czechoslovakia's Communist President Gustav Husak said in a televised address Saturday he would resign immediately after swearing in a new government and a new president would be chosen within two weeks.

"Immediately after naming a new government, I will resign," Husak said in a televised address. "The federal assembly must then elect a new president within 14 days."

Soviet meeting

In Moscow, the Soviet Union's top Communists Saturday decided to call an extraordinary party conference in January. Kremlin ideological chief Vadim Medvedev told a news conference.

The decision was made by the policy-setting central committee which also rejected calls for the country's parliament to discuss ending the party's official leading role in Soviet society.

The session also elected president and Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev to head a party bureau for the Russian Federation, the country's largest republic. The bureau was abolished in 1966 under then Kremlin chief Leonid Brezhnev.

Europe and encourage an EC fund for vocational training.

It suggested a new programme of food aid to help Poland through the winter and reaffirmed a pledge to provide \$1 billion loans for Poland and Hungary.



## U.S. expresses anxiety over spread of missile technology

## Iraqi leader names 2 rockets

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Saturday announced the names of a new surface-to-surface missile and a three-stage rocket capable of carrying satellites into space.

Iraq announced Thursday that it had test-fired two long-range missiles as well as a three-stage rocket from the Al Anbar Space Research Centre in the desert 85 kilometres west of Baghdad.

The satellite rocket, which Minister of Industry and Military Industrialisation Hussein Kamel said would be used for peaceful purposes, was named A'bed or worshiper.

Saddam said the name was an expression of gratitude and devotion to God, who helped Iraq make the scientific achievement.

The missile, with a range of 2,000 kilometres, was named Tammouz-1. Tammouz is the Arabic month of July. The coup that brought Saddam's Arab Baath Socialist Party to power took place in July 1968.

Iraq has not released any details of the surface-to-surface missile or said when the test-firings took place. But it would double the range of its missile arsenal.

Kamel said the rocket capable of carrying a satellite was launched Tuesday and had been built through Iraqi research. He said it was 25 metres long and weighed 48 tonnes, making it bigger than anything the Iraqis were believed to possess.

The minister said the rocket, the first step in a space research programme, will be used to launch a satellite for scientific

research at an unspecified date. It would also give Iraq the capability of developing a military satellite to spy on Israel and Iran.

In Washington, the United States said Friday it had confirmed that Iraq launched a rocket capable of putting a satellite into orbit and expressed renewed anxiety about the spread of ballistic missile technology in the Middle East.

"The State Department understands that the Defence Intelligence Agency can confirm the launch of an Iraqi rocket capable of putting a satellite into orbit," U.S. State Department deputy spokesman Richard Boucher told reporters.

He said he had no further details and did not know if the U.S. government planned to raise the issue of this specific launch with Iraq.

But he reiterated U.S. concern about the spread of ballistic missile technology and its destabilising effect in the Middle East.

A spokesman for the Iraqi embassy in Washington insisted that worry about Iraq's accomplishment was misplaced.

"The major purpose of the rocket is to launch satellites and to bring Iraq to the level of the rest of the advanced countries in

exploring outer space," he said. "It's for peaceful purposes entirely."

He argued it was unfair to criticise Iraq when other countries have similar capabilities and noted specifically that Israel, one of Iraq's bitter enemies, had launched a satellite into space.

Analysts have suggested the length of the missile placed it in the category of intercontinental ballistic missiles with a potential range of thousands of miles.

Iraq used short-range missiles in its war with Iran, which halted with a ceasefire in August 1988.

Asked if Washington was concerned more about Iraq using the rocket to launch a chemical or nuclear warhead, Boucher said: "I think we'd be concerned about anything. It's a question of the proliferation of ballistic missile technologies which give people the ability to do all kinds of things we don't like."

He said he could not say where Iraq may have obtained the technology for the rocket.

But China's expanding role as an arms supplier to the Middle East has raised increasingly concerns in Washington and elsewhere.

The Iraqi embassy spokesman insisted, however, the rocket launch and the new long-range missiles were "made by Iraqi people — engineers and scientists — without any foreign involvement."

Saudi Arabia last year acquired Chinese SS-2 missiles with an intermediate range of 2,700 kilometres, prompting U.S. offi-

cials to seek assurances from Peking that it would not sell the missile to other countries.

Most recently, U.S. officials have said they were concerned that China is developing a short-range ballistic missile capable of carrying nuclear or chemical warheads and is negotiating to sell it to Syria and other Middle East nations.

Meanwhile senior Israeli officials said Friday Iraq's reported launch of long-range missiles could be dangerous for the region.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government issued no formal statement. But officials said privately that an enhanced Iraqi missile capability would have a destabilising effect on the region.

"It could lead to a dangerous situation," said one official, adding Iraq might raise the issue in its diplomatic contacts.

"Israel is following with concern the development of unconventional armament in the Arab World in general and in Iraq in particular," the official said.

"Iraq has a record of using indiscriminately all kinds of unconventional weapons, chemical and other."

Israeli officials refused to reply to questions about whether preventive action might be necessary to forestall development of an Iraqi missile. In June 1981, Israeli planes destroyed the Osirak Atomic Plant being built near Baghdad to prevent Hussein from developing a nuclear weapons capability.

## Iran launches biggest naval exercise in 10 years

NICOSIA (AP) — The Iranian Navy and the Revolutionary Guards Corps launched weeklong manoeuvres in the Gulf Saturday that a senior officer called the biggest naval exercises since the 1979 revolution.

The state-run radio, monitored in Nicosia, said the air force and army will also take part in the manoeuvres that will cover a "wide area" of the Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the strategic Hormuz Strait.

It added that navy destroyers, missile ships, troop carriers, hovercraft, air force fighter jets, mine-detecting helicopters and special Revolutionary Guards naval units are participating in the manoeuvres.

The manoeuvres, the second major naval exercise since last year's ceasefire in the 8-year war with Iraq, will involve electronic counter-measures, radar tracking and coordinating inter-arm operations, such as amphibious landings, the radio said.

The manoeuvres are code-named "Zulfikar-5" after the legendary double-edged sword of Ali, son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammad. Ali is revered by

Shi'ite Muslims as a spiritual leader, or Imam.

Zulfikar-5 is "aimed at coordinating the forces of the Iranian Navy and the Revolutionary Guards, and at upgrading the expert defence capabilities of the forces in Iranian and international waters," the radio said.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani disclosed last month the navy had acquired "vital equipment" which would enhance its capability.

He did not elaborate. But Western military analysts believe he may have been indicating that Chinese-made Silkworm anti-ship missiles have been deployed on Iranian warships.

The analysts said that the Iranian Navy, short of U.S. made ship-to-ship missiles, has been seeking a new sea-borne missile system.

The Iranians are believed to have test-fired a ship-borne Silkworm missile in the Gulf three months ago.

The manoeuvres are the first staged by the navy since Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Iran's spiritual leader and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, abruptly

dropped Rear Adm. Mohammad-Hussein Malekzadeh as naval commander last month.

Khamenei replaced Malekzadeh, who commanded the navy since 1982, with Ali Shamkhani, the Revolutionary Guards minister until Rafsanjani abolished the post in October by merging that ministry with the Defence Ministry to streamline the military command structure.

Since 1979, the Revolutionary Guards have become the biggest military formation in the armed forces with an estimated 350,000 men.

Some Iranian leaders, including Rafsanjani, have sought to merge the often unruly Revolutionary Guards with the more disciplined regular armed forces.

But Khamenei, revolutionary hardliners and the Guards and regular forces themselves have opposed such a move.

## Sudan university teachers strike to protest killings

KHARTOUM (AP) — Khartoum University's Teachers' Union has declared a two-day strike from Saturday to protest the killing by police of two students and the detention of students and professors.

Regulations in force since a June 30 military coup make such a strike illegal. Even the Khartoum University Teaching Staff Union's issuance Thursday night of a statement announcing the strike was illegal under junta rules banning political parties and

trade and professional unions. The statement said the teachers consider the "violation of the university campus and killing of innocent students... a gross transgression on the university's independence."

A male arts student and a woman studying to be a teacher were killed Wednesday when riot police, in a breach of tradition, entered Khartoum University campus to disperse protesters and fired on protesters.

The authorities decide to destroy the stock of adulterated whisky you had imported. This cost you 80 Mabilian pounds," reads one.

"You control all the gas companies," reads another card. "The government being practically absent, you can sell the gas bottles three-quarters full. Receive the difference: 120 Mabilian pounds."

Tueni says he deliberately omitted drugs, a major cash source in real life, from the income squares since he strongly opposes drug trafficking.

Also absent are stolen cars, a major racket in Lebanon. If players land on battle squares, they can opt to fight it out with whoever they choose. In the utopian land of Mabil, dice

## Many Americans favour Palestinian state

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Nearly half of the American adults who are informed about the Middle East support creating an independent Palestinian state in Gaza and the West Bank. About the same percentage also believes that U.S. President George Bush is not doing enough to resolve the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. And 42 per cent of these "informed" Americans would like to expand current discussions between U.S. representatives and the PLO. These views prevail even among the large proportion of Americans — 43 per cent — who generally sympathise with Israel's position, according to a press release by the Institute of Palestine Studies.

Such results emerge from a national public opinion poll conducted by the Gallup Organisation for the Institute for Palestine Studies (IPS), an independent non-profit research organisation in Washington, D.C., with the assistance of Dr. Fouad Moughrabi.

The telephone poll, carried out between Oct. 9-16, 1989, involved 1,008 adults and includes a 4 percentage point margin of error.

"Americans seem to be far ahead of the Bush administration in supporting more courageous efforts to settle the Israeli-Palestinian conflict," noted Dr. Philip Mattar, IPS executive director. "We hope that the Bush administration will take note of this fact."

Among the survey's findings: — American support for the "two-state" solution has grown since the early Carter administration. And even among those adults who oppose this approach, fully half would change their views if Israel's security were guaranteed.

— By a significant margin, American adults give the Bush administration low marks for its efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Although Republicans are less critical of these efforts than Democrats, not even a majority of Republicans support current policy.

— Partisan political differences disappear on the subject of expanding current talks with the PLO. Over 40 per cent of the

Support for Palestinian State (informed adults)			
	1989	1982	1977
Favour	45%	46%	36%
Oppose	24	23	29
Unsure, other	31	31	35

Is the Bush administration doing enough?			
	Informed	Total	Republicans
Yes	35%	32%	41%
No	47	43	39
Unsure	18	25	20

U.S. talks with the PLO			
	Informed	Total	Republicans
Present level	27%	26%	28%
Expand to higher levels	42	37	36
End completely	14	17	19
Unsure	14	20	17

nation's informed adults would like to see such talks take place at higher diplomatic levels, while only 17 per cent prefer to end them altogether. And 63 per cent of all respondents — informed and uninformed alike — approve of a direct U.S.-PLO dialogue.

## Turkish Communists test future with rare meeting

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkish Communists risked arrest Friday to hold a first public meeting after over 60 years of illegality, hoping that reforms in Turkey and Europe would allow them to form a legal party at last.

Police blocked the advertised meeting place in an Istanbul cinema but allowed it to proceed in a journalists' club, led by the banned United Communist Party (TBKK).

"I've been waiting 60 years for this," shouted out Idris Erdinc, 75, who told Reuters his wife Emine died after severe torture in 1936. "I've had enough of working underground."

Communism was banned in Turkey in 1924, but the government, which applied in 1987 to be a full member of the European Community, has said it will soon water down anti-Communist elements of penal code Articles 141 and 142.

"Seeing this, the TBKK had decided to start working towards forming a legal Communist Party," TBKK activist Unur Coskun told a cheerful but nervous audience of over 200 people.

## Palestinian, Israeli rights group decry abuses in occupied lands

ATLANTA (R) — Two years after the Palestinian uprising began in occupied territories, Palestinian and Israeli workers who jointly won former U.S. President Jimmy Carter's human rights prize said Friday serious military abuses against civilians continue.

The rights group leaders said the \$100,000 prize, to be split evenly between the Palestinian Al Haq and the Israeli B'tselem groups, will be used to tell citizens of the Jewish state about human rights violations in the territories and to bring new international legal pressure on Israel.

"Our whole community is struggling for basic human rights in the face of detentions, beatings, destruction of their homes, deportation and property being taken away," declared Al Haq Administrative Director Fatch Azzam during a news conference at Carter's Presidential Policy Centre here.

Work in the past decade documenting human rights abuses against residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has been "extremely frustrating... because the occupation is not willing to listen," Azzam added.

Al Haq Executive Director Mona Rishmawi said many of her group's field workers who document rights abuses have been jailed by Israeli military authorities, including one man under a one-year "administrative detention" since October.

"What hampers our work is that doing human rights work in our country means confrontation with military forces," she said.

The Palestinian activists said the award backed by Carter and the French-born philanthropist and human rights activist Dominique de Menil should focus new attention on the situation in Israeli-occupied territories.

Their views were seconded by Dedi Zucker, a member of Israel's Knesset (parliament) who helped form B'tselem last February to tell Israelis about rights abuses against Palestinians.

"Just because of the attention to the events in Eastern Europe, (it) doesn't mean all is peace and tranquility in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," Zucker declared, noting leaders of the two rights groups are in Atlanta "officially... as enemies."

Many Israelis consider the uprising as part of the war against Israel, he said, and are thus willing to "give up some of the standards" where Arab human rights are concerned.

"It's important to say Israeli care about the human rights of their enemy," Zucker said. "On the Israeli-Palestinian issue, people forget who is strong and who is weak."

Though Israelis willing to campaign for Palestinian rights are a minority, he said B'tselem is significant support in Israel Labour Party and among journalists and intellectuals.

Azzam said his group has problem sharing the Carter-Me prize with an Israeli group, claiming "in just 10 months existence, they've had more cases than we've had in 10 years."

"But that's because they have access to (Israel's) ruling circle and we don't," he said.

Previous winners of the Carter-Me Human Rights Prize were Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov, the Sisulu family of South Africa and human rights groups in Chile and Guatemala.

## U.S. sends battleship into Gulf

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. battleship New Jersey has entered the Gulf — the first major American warship to sail into the sensitive waterway in modern times, U.S. officials have said.

Army Col. Keith Schneider, a U.S. Defence Department spokesman, said the 58,000-tonne vessel entered the Gulf Thursday night on a "routine operation to demonstrate a continuing U.S. commitment to the region."

While U.S. battleships have entered the Straits of Hormuz — which links the Gulf to the northern Arabian Sea — none has ever sailed deep into the waterway that divides Iran from the Saudi Arabian peninsula, officials said.

The Gulf was the scene for much of the decade of hostilities between Iran and Iraq, marked by fighting that sank or damaged more than 500 commercial ships and killed 300 people.

The United States sharply expanded its naval force in the region in 1987, and used it to protect merchant ships flying U.S. flags, including 11 Kuwait-owned oil tankers that were re-registered under the American flag. Kuwaiti shipping had been targeted by Iranian gunboats because of Kuwait's support for Iraq.

But after the August 1988 truce between the two nations, the United States reduced its naval presence.

## Freighter damages Gulf of Suez platform

SUEZ (AP) — A cargo ship hit an oil platform in the southern Gulf of Suez, causing millions of dollars damage to the rig but no casualties, a senior official of platform owners said Saturday.

He said the collision spilled natural gas and a small amount of oil from the platform, owned by the Gulf Petroleum Co. (GUPCO), into the Gulf of Suez. GUPCO is a joint Egyptian-American venture with major operations in

the Gulf between mainland Egypt and Sinai.

The official, who demanded anonymity, identified the ship as the Philippine-registered Panay Sampaguita, bound for France from Singapore with a consignment of iron and timber.

Police in Suez, at the southern end of the Suez Canal and the northern end of the Gulf, temporarily impounded the 27,652-tonne motor bulk carrier just

outside the city harbour on orders of government prosecutors who immediately began an investigation.

The Filipino skipper, Vicente M. Abanes, was interrogated at the Gulf town of Ras Ghareb, police said.

The GUPCO official said the accident occurred shortly before 4 a.m. (0200GMT) Friday in the Ras Shukr area, about south of Suez.

## 'Civil War' board game helps Lebanese laugh amid crisis

By Simon Martin  
Reuter

BEIRUT — Lebanese families, at the mercy for years of feuding militia barons, can now get their own back — using dice and playing cards instead of rifles and rocket launchers.

"Civil war," a new board game for all the family gives players a chance to join in the struggle for their country. And inventor Nagi Tueni guarantees the most unscrupulous will win.

"It's a Lebanese form of monopoly," he said. "I hope people will laugh out their tragedy."

The instructions say the rules of "Civil War" have nothing to do with international conventions, military codes of conduct or human rights.

"Racketeering, taking hos-

tages, misappropriation of public funds, terrorism, blind shelling, blockades, seizure of ports, corrupt practices, etc., all these are an integral part of the civil war," they say.

"In civil wartime, you make a point of reselling (at full price) products sent as international assistance to the underprivileged. You are allowed to shell city centres at rush hours. You can also starve a whole country and provoke factional shortages, in order to make considerable profits."

"In fact, the rules of civil war are nothing but the absence of any rule..."

Tueni sets his game in the nation of Mabil, saying Lebanon's 25-year experience also applies to Third World conflicts.

He describes Mabil as a coun-

try dismembered by militias which became "a mixture of savage and unscrupulous mini-dictatorships."

Departing somewhat from the Lebanese experience, Tueni says the state of Mabil survives thanks to a small but united army and to its finances, represented by the Mabilian pound.

The aim of the game is to collect more "military units" than the national army. Players throw dice to move around the board, divided into squares marked income, events and battles.

Income squares include ports, spirits and tobacco, casinos, banks, restaurants, electricity and water and hostages — the most lucrative. A total of 100 events cards can either boost or slash players' earnings.

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## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Korans
15:45	Programme review
15:45	Children programme
17:10	Football
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Local programme
18:20	Cultural programme
19:00	Local programme
19:40	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Programme review
21:40	Local programme
22:40	Varities programme
23:00	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:30	Loft story
18:45	L'ecole de fans
19:00	News in French
19:15	Silence on Tourne
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varities programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Charles in Charge
21:10	Doc. "The Struggle for Democracy"
22:00	News in English
22:30	The Equaliser
PRAYER TIMES	
04:55	Fajr
05:20	(Sunrise) Duha

11:28	Dhuhr
14:14	Asr
16:37	Maghrib
17:59	Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetish, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrence Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383	
628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 685226	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Tel. 815817 and 654932	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
Some clouds appear at different alti-	

11:28	Dhuhr
14:14	Asr
16:37	Maghrib
17:59	Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetish, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrence Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383	
628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
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WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
Some clouds appear at different alti-	

# TIMES DAILY

Stoneside pharmacy .....	637660
<b>IRRED:</b>	
Dr. Issam Al Saleh .....	(—)
Al Shira's pharmacy .....	(985)238
<b>ZARQA:</b>	
Dr. Abdul Latif Shurbini .....	(—)
Khalifeh pharmacy .....	985417

## EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department .....	661111
Civil Defence Immediate .....	630341
Red Cross .....	637777
Civil Defence Emergency .....	638999
Rescue Police .....	152, 621111, 637122
Blood Bank .....	775121
Fire Brigade .....	891228
Police .....	775121
Highway Police .....	943402
Traffic Police .....	890590
Public Security Department .....	63621
Hotel Complaints .....	603800
Price Complaints .....	661176
Water and Sewerage .....	891467
Complaints .....	891467
Assault/Municipality .....	787111
Complaints .....	787111
Telephone Information .....	121
(directory assistance) .....	121
Overseas Calls .....	010250



## Cabinet forms Committees

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet, convening Saturday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, reviewed the outcome of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's visit to Jordan yesterday and the talks Mubarak held with His Majesty King Hussein which touched on peace endeavours in the Middle East, cooperation among the Arab Cooperation Council countries, and matters related to Arab-European dialogue scheduled to convene in Paris Dec. 21.

The cabinet also decided to form a number of ministerial committees to help the cabinet carry out its duties.

A legal committee is chaired by Minister of Justice Yousef Mbeidan and including the Minister of Public Works and Housing Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Fagir, Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Al Daghami, as well as the chief of the legislation court at the prime ministry.

An information committee is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Qasem and includes Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Fagir, Minister of Education and Higher Education Mohammad Hamdan, Minister of Information Ibrahim Izzeddine, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Abdul Bagi Gammo, Minister of Youth Ibrahim Ghababsheh, and Minister of Culture Khaled Al Karaki. Other committees will be formed during other cabinet sessions.



## Arar receives U.S. envoy

U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth Saturday visited Lower House of Parliament Speaker Suleiman Arar. The U.S. envoy congratulated Arar on his election as speaker of the Lower House (Petra photo).

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**FACT-FINDING:** A United Nations fact-finding delegation arrived in Amman Saturday to investigate conditions of Palestinian women under Israeli occupation. The delegation, comprising experts from Norway, Argentina, the United States, and the United Nations, will meet with Director of the Palestinian Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry Ahmad Qatanani, interview women witnesses from the occupied territories, and meet with a number of Palestinian deportees. (Petra)

**IRAQI TEAM VISIT AQABA:** A team from the Ministry of Local Administration in Iraq now on a visit to Jordan Saturday called at Aqaba and met with its District Governor Qasim Al Majali who briefed them on the development of the port city. Majali explained the local administration's role in the Aqaba District and the development programmes at the city and its surrounding area. Later, the team visited the municipality and learnt about services to the port city and its inhabitants. The delegation had a meeting later with Aqaba Region Authority President Bassam Qasbi who outlined the authority's role in socio-economic development of the port city and its surrounding region. (Petra)

**THAI HOUSING DELEGATION:** A delegation from the Housing Corporation in Thailand met here Saturday with Housing Bank Director Zuhair Khouri and was briefed on Jordan's housing strategy. The Housing Bank finances most of the housing schemes in Jordan, providing help, especially to limited income groups, and contributes to the major housing schemes carried out by the public and the private sectors, Khouri noted. (Petra)

**3 JAILED OVER FORGERIES:** The military court has sentenced three Jordanians to one and a half years in prison each with hard labour for bringing into the country forged American dollars. It gave the names of the convicted persons as Khalil Ibrahim Ali Al Saqa, Ahmad Khalil Abul Atta, and Zakaria Hassan Ismail. The court also fined five merchants from JD 200 and JD 500 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The violations included manipulation of prices and selling food supplies unfit for human consumption. (Petra)

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

## EXHIBITIONS

- An exhibition of paintings and etchings inspired by Arabic Islamic art at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- An art exhibition by artists from Jordan and other Arab countries at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- An art exhibition by Ghassan Al Husni, Abid Atwan and Abdullah Nawabdeh at the Jordanian Plastic Artists Association, Shmeisani.
- An exhibition organised by the Goethe Institute entitled "The Blue Rider" at the Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid.
- A book exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- An exhibition which includes publications on the Palestinian issue at the Yarmouk University.
- A photographic exhibition, held on the 150th anniversary of the invention of photography, by Karine and Demitrev at the Soviet Cultural Centre.
- A photography exhibition on French poet de Prevert at the French Cultural Centre.
- An exhibition of paintings and photographs on the Palestinian intifada at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- An art exhibition by Khaled Maazi at the Soviet Cultural Centre — 5:00 p.m.
- An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Akram Haddad and Lebanese artist Fatima Hussein at Alia Art Gallery.
- An exhibition on the Great Arab Revolt which includes photos, maps and documents at the Yarmouk University.

## CONCERT

- A concert by YWCA's troupe at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

## LECTURES

- A lecture on the French Revolution by Noel Favreliere at the French Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.
- A lecture on the intifada by Dr. Thabab Makhadmeh at the Royal Cultural Centre — 5:00 p.m.

## FOLKLORE

- Palestinian folkloric shows at the Palestinian embassy — 6:00 p.m.

## FILM

- A Soviet film entitled "Injured Birds" at the Soviet Cultural Centre — 5:00 p.m.

## Queen Noor, Mrs. Mubarak discuss cooperation in community development

AMMAN (J.T.) — Cooperation between Jordan and Egypt in the fields of community development, women and children was the main subject of discussion at a meeting Saturday between Her Majesty Queen Noor and visiting Egyptian first lady, Mrs. Susan Mubarak.

At the beginning of the meeting, held at Queen Noor's office at Al Ma'awa Palace, the Queen briefed her guest, who was on a state visit to Jordan with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, on the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's establishment, objectives and projects implemented throughout the Kingdom.

Queen Noor said the foundation's projects and programmes combined community development, public service and individual commitment, to enhance the quality of life for citizens and communities alike, through innovative schemes based on self-reliance and concentrating on the human being as the ultimate beneficiary of equitable socio-economic development.

In her briefing, NHF Director General Mrs. In'am Al Mufid stressed the importance of adopting an "integrative approach" when addressing the needs of women and children, as well as the community at large, in developing countries such as Egypt and Jordan.

The NHF project directors briefed Mrs. Mubarak on a number of programmes and schemes being implemented by the foundation throughout the country. These included the Jubilee School for gifted students which will seek to develop the intellect and leadership potential of young Jordanians from all sectors of the society; the Centre for Early Childhood Education which will seek to

enhance the development of pre-school children by improving curricular materials and teacher proficiency; the Noor Al Hussein Foundation Centre in Aqaba, which serves as a model community development centre and the projected National Hospital for Children, which will be the first centre in the country to provide specialised paediatric care to the children of Jordan and other Arab countries.

Mrs. Mubarak was also briefed on the National Music Conservatory, which offers young Jordanians the opportunity to explore and develop their musical talents; and the Jordan SOS Children's Village which provides orphaned and abandoned children with a natural family home.

Products of NHF community development projects were also exhibited.

These included rugs, wall hangings, cushions and other woven articles produced by the Bani Hamida Women's Weaving Project and the Turath Centre in Jerash; ceramic and woven articles produced by the Salt Handicrafts Training Centre; and items produced by women participating in the various self-reliance, income-generating schemes of the Women and Development Project.

Illustrated presentations were also made of the Health Communication Project for Child Survival Project, the Arab Children's Congress, the Children's Heritage and Science Museum, the Mobile Life and Science Museum and the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

Reviewing Egypt's experience in the various fields of community development, Mrs. Mubarak

stressed the urgency of cooperation between the two countries, saying that "there is no doubt that we can complement one another, especially in matters pertaining to the welfare of women and children."

Egypt, Mrs. Mubarak said, faces the same challenges, "only on a much larger scale." At the beginning, "we did not know what to do," until it was realised that a "solid ground" was needed upon which "coordination and collaboration between all sectors" can be established.

The first step was the establishment three years ago of the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood, "whose mission was defined as seeking to identify the real problems facing these two important sectors, compiling a data base of the various relevant problems, submitting comprehensive plans and detailed projects to the decision-makers and following up on the related matters."

In a move to upgrade the quality of existing childhood and motherhood services, she added, President Mubarak proclaimed the next 10 years a "Decade for the Protection of Egyptian Women and Children."

She expressed satisfaction that the private sector in Egypt plays a significant role in welfare. "People give good-heartedly," she said.

She expressed the hope that cooperation with the Noor Al Hussein Foundation be established, especially in the field of pre-school education.

The meeting was also attended by members of the NHF Board of Trustees Senator Leila Sharaf and Mrs. Nour Izzidina, as well as the directors and senior officials of the various NHF projects.

## U.N. team arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A United Nations fact-finding team arrived in Amman Saturday on a week-long visit to Jordan and talks with officials to discuss the conditions of Palestinian women under Israeli occupation.

The team assigned by the United Nations Secretary General

Javier Perez de Cuellar to look into the conditions of Palestinian women, groups four female experts on women's affairs from Norway, Argentina, the United States and the United Nations. The team will embark on their

task Sunday by a first meeting with Dr. Ahmad Qatanani, director of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Palestinian Affairs and will later make tours of different areas and listen to testimonies by women expelled from the occupied Arab territories.

## Jordan to get \$26m from WFP in coming 5 years

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is to get \$26 million worth of in-kind assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) in the coming five years, starting 1990 in support of its on-going highland development project, according to Dr. Sami Sunnaa, Ministry of Agriculture's secretary general.

Sunnaa, who made the statement upon returning here from a meeting with officials from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) which is responsible for WFP in Rome, said that the agreement means a further extension of the highland development scheme which began in Jordan in 1965 and which has been extended in stages, with continued support and finance from FAO through WFP.

Sunnaa said that nearly 150,000 dunums of land will be included in the new extension, benefiting some 7,500 farmers in Jordan. The beneficiaries are all farmers with no more than 50 dunum holdings, producing limited amounts of crops, Sunnaa added.

## Jordan attends Damascus meeting on raising cattle

DAMASCUS (J.T.) — A team from the Ministry of Agriculture is taking part in a four-day meeting which starts in Damascus Sunday to discuss raising cattle and sheep in semi-arid regions of the Arab World.

The meeting is organised by the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

The participants are expected to discuss manpower skills required for managing stock breeding and increasing production of livestock yields.

According to ICARDA offi-

cial participants, all agricultural engineers and specialists in agricultural fields from 18 Arab states, will take part in the seminar.

ICARDA, established in 1977, is governed by an independent board of trustees and is one of 13 centres supported by the consultative group on international agricultural research which is a consortium of donor governments and agencies.

It was set up to address the problems of developing countries in West Asia and North Africa; and it currently focuses its efforts on areas having a dry summer and where precipitation in winter ranges from 200 to 600 millimetres.

## Yarmouk University opens cultural festival

IRBID (J.T.) — The Faculty of Arts at Yarmouk University Saturday opened its sixth cultural festival which features, lectures, seminars and exhibitions of different types.

The university's Vice-President Fuad al Sheikh Salem opened the four-day event with a speech calling on academicians to achieve what he termed as "qualitative improvement" in university education and scientific research.

He urged the university staff to help lay down an integrated educational strategy for all faculties as part of the university's plans to meet the real needs of the local community.

At the outset of the event, the dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dr. Shabir Al Hassan, said that the annual festival was designed to open up all doors for stimulating cultural activities through lectures and seminars, involving students as well as staff in such events.

Later, the vice-president opened an exhibition on the Great Arab Revolt and an exhibition displaying books on the leaders of the revolt.

The exhibition also displays photographs depicting the Kingdom's development over the years and maps and old documents and manuscripts.

## Upper House elects committees

## Senate team to probe ministerial crimes

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Upper House of Parliament Saturday elected three members to a Higher Council to be entrusted with the task of trying cabinet ministers for alleged crimes committed in the course of discharging their duties.

The other members of the Higher Council, according to the constitution will comprise five judges from the highest court in the land.

Articles 55 and 61 of the constitution define the way in which a minister can be charged, and the government body which has the right to present the charges and ways to conduct the trial.

Article 56 of the constitution empowers the Lower House of Parliament to accuse ministers of wrong doing; but a decision endorsing such accusation can only be valid with the approval of at least two thirds of the house members.

Article 58 of the constitution empowers the Higher Council to impose penalties on ministers for crimes they were proved to have committed.

In Article 61, a minister accused of crimes by the Lower House of Parliament will be stopped from discharging his duties until the Higher Council decides on the case.

Also Saturday, the Upper House of Parliament session which was chaired by Mr. Ahmad

Al Lawzi, the house speaker, and attended by cabinet members, elected members for the administrative, financial, legal and educational committees.

The Administrative Committee groups: Amer Khammash, Jaafar Al Shami, Burjus Al Hadid, Nawwaf Al Qadi, Khaled Tarawneh, Hosni Ayyesh, Khalaf Abu Nweir, Ahmad Al Udwan.

The Financial Committee groups: Subhi Amin Amr, Khalil Al Salem, Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani, Jumaa Hammad, Mohammad Ali Budeir, Hamad Al Farhan, Kamal Al Sha'er and Ibrahim Takeieddin.

The Legal Committee groups: Ahmad Obeidat, Mohammad Al Qaraan, Najib Al Rashdan, Khalil Al Salem, Omar Nabulsi, Tareq Alaudin, Amin Shuqair, Hosni Ayyesh, Ishaq Al Farhan and Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani.

The Educational Committee groups: Bashir Al Sabbagh, Ishaq Al Farhan, Kamal Al Sharif, Said Al Tal, Laila Sharaf, Daoud Hanania and Kamal Al Sha'er.

At the end of the Upper House session, Lawzi issued a statement

on behalf of the Senate members marking the beginning of the third year of the Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation.

"The Upper House," Lawzi said, "waged by the Palestinian people for the liberation of usurped lands; and appreciates the heavy sacrifices by the Palestinian people in the course of their just struggle to liberate the occupied lands and to establish an independent Palestinian state," the statement said.

On this anniversary, the statement added, the Upper House of Parliament calls on the Arab and Islamic World and the international community to double their efforts in support of the Palestinian people's uprising, materially, and morally, to help them end Israel's occupation and oppression.

According to a statement following the session, the Senate members decided to contribute one month of their salaries to support the uprising in the occupied Arab territories.

The members, according to the statement, had stood for a minute in silence in honour of the martyrs who fell over the past two years in Palestine, and recited verses of the Holy Koran.

Mr. Lawzi later called the newly formed committee for a meeting Monday to elect rapporteurs.

## Ministerial committee begins preparing new policy statement

AMMAN (J.T.) — A ministerial committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masa'adeh has been elected on Nov. 8.

The committee which was set up last Thursday includes ministers of works and housing, in-

formation, finance, industry and trade, Awqaf and Islamic affairs, labour, culture and minister of state for parliamentary affairs.

The formation of the committee took place at a Cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Mudar Badran

## RJ-sponsored yacht comes 1st in around the world race

FREMANTLE, Australia (J.T.) — The Royal Jordanian (RJ) sponsored yacht Maiden Great Britain came first in the second stage of the Whitbread Round the World Race for 1989-1990 which started from Spain in December 1988 with the participation of 25 other yachts from all over the world.

The second stage of the endurance race ended in the port of Fremantle, Australia, which according to the Jordan News

Agency, Petra, is the last stop in the race.

Petra said the RJ sponsored yacht arrived in Fremantle last Sunday after crossing the Atlantic from Uruguay through the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of 232 miles.

Upon arrival at Fremantle, the yacht's all-female crew were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the Arab community and hundreds of journalists and officials along with two RJ officials.

RJ officials said that participation in the race was aimed at promoting Jordan and its national airline worldwide.

According to the officials, the beginning of the race marked RJ's 25th anniversary and also aimed to focus media attention on Jordan and its archaeological and tourist sites.

The logo on yacht's sail read "Visit Jordan, the Home of Petra," as part of the effort in this respect, they said.



Maiden Great Britain

## Bluegrass music introduced to Jordanians

By Nelly Lama  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Whoever thought of a bluegrass concert in Jordan? To most people, it is not the sort of music you expect to hear on this side of the globe; but it was here, and performed by a young and vivid foursome, Alison Krauss and Union Station, who are bound to make it to the top. They gave an impressive performance at the Philadelphia Hotel Friday Dec. 8. They will also perform in Irbid Sunday, Dec. 10, and in Salt Monday, Dec. 11. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of member charities of the General Union of Voluntary Societies in Jordan.

Alison Krauss and the Union Station were brought here through the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency as part of the Arts America Programme to familiarise Jordanians and people from other Near Eastern countries with the different trends in the music and the arts of the United States.

Bluegrass music was derived from American Country Music, dropping its use of traditional instruments such as drum, piano and electric guitar. It was developed in the 1940s by Bill Monroe, leader of a group called Bluegrass Boys, into music performed by a group of five or six musicians who would sing and play improvisations and compositions on a fiddle, a guitar, a mandolin, a dobro (a steel-stringed guitar) and a bass.

The songs are based on folk music of the American south east covering love, spiritual faith, and longing for family and home, always mentioning highways, rails, rivers and shores.

The instrumentation derives from old-time music that was mostly played on a banjo and fiddle, by the fireside, for



Alison Krauss

home entertainment. The speed in which the instrumental accompaniment runs reminds us that the Bluegrass region in Kentucky is where the thoroughbred racing horses are bred. The tempo, fast like a continuous vibrato, reminds one of the galloping hooves of the horses in their tempestuous run.

Playing such music requires skill and an experienced hand. The singer has to have a clear, strong voice and plenty of confidence to maintain a towering melody, sung at a slower pace, above the music.

All this is seen in abundance in a flamboyant eighteen year old performer, Alison Krauss, whose enigmatic personality,

clarity of voice, and great prowess on the fiddle moved her audience to smile, tap, sing and clap.

Alison started violin lessons at the age of five. She recorded her first solo album at fifteen, performed with top Bluegrass artists in the world, and received many trophies and awards from institutions and societies such as the Society for the Preservation of Bluegrass Music in America. She figures in "Country, the Music and the Musicians" a comprehensive history of American Country Music.

Jeff White accompanies her on the guitar with great ease rushing through the breakneck pace of Bluegrass music, and

on to the slower tempo of traditional music. He flows just as much playing and singing romantic themes. Alison's brother, Viktor Krauss, picks up the different speeds on his bass so does Alison Brown on the Banjo and the guitar. She wrote some of the songs and pieces played.

The height of the concert was when the performers played in duets, the fiddle and banjo played an arrangement named "Ann-Nadia" after two lovely ladies in charge of cultural activities at the American Cultural Centre here, followed by "a duel" between the guitar and bass; improvisations based on the music of the film "Deliverance".

Improvisation is an intrinsic part of Bluegrass music. In Bluegrass songs, musicians take turns playing solos between verses. Improvised on a given theme, it is very hard to keep to the music and not go on a tangent. Some improvised Bluegrass songs and music have been documented and considered traditional since they are played by the different Bluegrass bands at different occasions.

The Finale, followed by two curtain calls, was a song representing a race between two horses, Molly and Tenbrooks. What better theme for the galloping instrumental rhythms that flow at an admirable speed with Jeff White singing the slower "Run, Molly, Run..." Tune.

The great technical ability of the group was heightened by the clarity of diction and the crystalline voice of Alison Krauss.

One could sum it all up with an expression derived from "Kentucky Fried Chicken" whose award for "the Best Bluegrass Band" they won at the Bluegrass Festival in Louisville. "They're finger-clicking good!"



## Jordan Times

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## Edging towards reconciliation

IT IS comforting to note that both President Elias Hrawi and General Michel Aoun are scaling down their stance against each other and that the prospects of deescalating the tension in Lebanon are increasing. That General Aoun has finally given notice that he would entertain talks with his opponents, including the Syrians, is a step in the right direction. By so doing, General Aoun is at least signalling to the other side, especially to President Hrawi, that at last he can see their point of view and therefore he is amenable to negotiations with them. Likewise, President Hrawi has offered to back away from his earlier threats to use force to dislodge Aoun from the official seat of government at Baabda and extend his government's control over the rest of Lebanon.

In retrospect General Aoun has gambled twice and lost. The first was when he escalated the armed conflict with the "west" side including the Syrians during the course of 1989 with a view to cause a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. For over six months his loyal troops battered the other side of Lebanon with all the weapons that they possessed and in the process heightened the tension and the death toll in Lebanon to unprecedented new levels. Aoun was obviously waging on foreign intervention on his side. When that did not materialise, he sought other means to internationalise the conflict, especially by defying the Taif Agreement and the election of yet another Lebanese president. On this second occasion, Aoun was gambling on pushing Syrian troops to the brink of another military confrontation with his army and in the process precipitate a wider armed conflict that could develop into an international conflict with perhaps Israeli soldiers drawn into the fray. Fortunately the new order in Lebanon did not take that ominous bait.

Now is, therefore, the time to build on the growing truce in Lebanon by engaging General Aoun in talks that could lead to extending legitimacy over the rest of Lebanon. Surely, General Aoun knows by now that he cannot ever reverse the tide of the Taif accord and the sooner he makes peace with the rest of his countrymen the better it would be for him and his people. His isolation is a predicament that he cannot break without reconciling with President Hrawi, especially now that all his bets on an alien rescue have been ruled out. The Lebanese of all peoples are simply tired of the armed conflict in their country and are ready to make concessions and compromises that could end their 15-year old-ordeal. General Aoun must not deny them what is rightly theirs and that is peace and reconciliation among all Lebanese.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Saturday dwelt in an editorial on a statement which the government of Mudar Badran is now preparing to be submitted to Parliament to win a vote of confidence. The paper said there is no doubt that the policy statement will be based on the King's letter of designation to the government and the replies of the deputies to the speech from the throne. The paper also said that the government will abide by the King's directives as Mr. Badran had earlier announced; and will translate the King's royal guidelines into programmes and practices. The new government will no doubt give priority to public freedoms and encourage democratic practice, giving the rights to all people to express their ideas freely, the paper noted. It said that the prime minister has pledged to give due attention to the economic crisis and will pursue the economic reform programme in order to bolster the national economy, the paper added. It said that the coming discussion of the government policy statement should reflect a real confrontation between the executive and legislative authorities not a confrontation which can serve no one. The paper said that protecting democracy in Jordan is a joint responsibility; and should be embarked on with seriousness and open mind so that the higher national interests of the Kingdom can be safeguarded.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily expresses delight of the Arab Nation over Iraq's success in launching a rocket capable of carrying a satellite into space. Ibrahim Sakikjha says that Iraq has no doubt acquired vast experience during the eight year war with Iran; and its scientists and experts have become well-equipped with knowledge and with ideas that are now being put into practice to serve national interests. The writer notes that the Arab Nation had over the past four decades lacked such experience and expertise; and had helplessly watched Israel making military and scientific achievements with the help of the United States and certain European countries. The writer warns that the Zionist enemy will not be happy with this development and might be hatching conspiracies against Iraq to thwart its achievements and foil its progress in scientific and military fields. Sakikjha warns that Iraq should be ready to deal with any Israeli adventure like that of 1980 when Israeli aircraft raided the Iraqi nuclear plant. He urged the Arab states to rally behind Iraq and to provide it with funds required to finance its military industry. Al Dustour daily newspaper on Saturday said that with the advent of the third year of intifada in the occupied Arab lands, the Palestinians seem to be determined to pursue the struggle to the end; and to come up with new methods with which to confront their Israeli enemies. The paper said that it is natural for the Palestinian revolution to opt for various types of methods and techniques to cope with the escalated oppression on the part of the Israeli armed forces and their terrorist campaigns. For two years now, the revolution has been raging, with the Israelis unable to put it down and failing to weaken the resolve of the Palestinian citizens, the paper noted. It said that over the past two years, Israel had tested all its weapons and tried different means of terrorist actions and various forms of repression to no avail. The past two years, the paper said, have proved that the more atrocities Israel commits against the Palestinians and the more oppression it conducts in dealing with men, women and children the more determined the Palestinian people become to win their freedom because terrorism is bound to fail; and the Palestinians will eventually regain their usurped rights and homeland.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Was it economic or political problem?

THE Kuwaiti daily newspaper Al Qabas on Dec. 2 published an interview with a prominent professor of economics at the University of Jordan. The statement and figures produced by the professor as published by Al Qabas can only be classified as economic and political fiction. Following is a sample:

— The problem that Jordan recently faced was political and not economical or financial.

— Financial aid to Jordan was either cut or reduced when Jordan refused to enter into a separate settlement with Israel.

— External financial aid formed half the Jordanian budget.

— Israel pumped some JD 350 million into the exchange market to force down the exchange rate of the dinar.

— Jordanian security authorities arrested 80 persons, residing in Jordan, for their collaboration with the Israeli Mossad to shake the confidence, destabilise the economy, and devalue the dinar.

— The economic administration in the country behaved wrongly when it decided to float the dinar at a time when it was under pressure and the flight from the dinar was at its height.

— Agricultural sector contributes only six per cent of the gross domestic product.

— We have 10,000 Jordanian students studying medicine.

These were some statements made by the professor of economics. I do not know how he came with these sweeping

statements, nor the source of his stunning figures and information.

The claim that Jordan's crisis was not economic is no more taken seriously. Those who maintained so at the beginning had to change their mind a long time ago, and started to formulate financial, monetary, and trade policies to tackle the crisis. If the problem were political, then the economic restructuring programme, and the sacrifices that go with it, are in vain.

To my knowledge Jordan was not invited or pushed to enter into a separate settlement with Israel. At least the Arab countries that provide Jordan with financial aid did not ask Jordan to do so, let alone punishing Jordan for its defiance. It is common knowledge that the Israeli government, headed by the Likud is behind the situation of no peace and no solution.

The external aid actually received by Jordan during the previous five years was, on average, 15 per cent of the budget, not 50 per cent. The professor is well advised to bring his information up to date.

Israeli authorities were always pumping dinars that they collected from the West Bank, either in taxes or in proceeds of exported goods and services to a captured market for their products. Israel naturally converts these dinars into dollars. It did

not cease to do so. Why should it compile millions of Jordanian banknotes? From purely an economic point of view, Israel interests are more served by a strong dinar, that can be exchanged for more dollars to support its balance of payments.

As far as the so-called Mossad agents in Jordan are concerned, I never heard the story from any source. I only know that the Jordanian authorities did not charge any Jordanian or resident for collaboration with Israel in the last twenty years, except those outside the country who sold their land or property to the enemy, or operated as brokers for such illegal transactions.

If the economic professor thinks that the economic administration erred by floating the dinar when the foreign exchange reserves were fully depleted, and the demand on foreign exchange was at its height, he should have told us, and the concerned authority, of the other practical options that were available to the decision makers at the time.

Finally, I have to point that the understatement of agricultural share in GDP to six per cent only, and the overstatement of Jordanian students of medicine at 10,000, were exaggerations, to say the least.

Reading the quotes in the Kuwaiti newspaper I wonder to what extent is the academic community out of touch of reality.

By Dr. Fahed Faneck

# Women only failed first test

By Suhair Obeidat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian women failed to enter the Lower House of Parliament through election, but they made it to the Upper House (Senate) through a Royal Decree for the first time in Jordan's history when His Majesty King Hussein appointed Laila Sharaf as one of the 40 members of the Senate.

Sharaf rejects the notion that her appointment came as a "noble gesture" to compensate for the failure of women aspirants to make it to the Lower House in the Nov. 8 elections. She describes her appointment as "a reaffirmation of the belief of the highest leadership of the country in the role of women in public life and in the development process of any society."

The failure of women candidates to win any seat in the Lower House, Sharaf believes, was due to a combination of factors, including that "it was the first time (women candidates) appeared in the public scene in a national campaign in such big numbers."

"I think that many of our candidates did not have the organisational preparations necessary for such a campaign, and they did not have the experience of facing the public on the national level," said Sharaf, a former information minister.

Sharaf also believes that women should have prepared themselves better a long time before the elections. "They needed to educate the women voters on their rights and role as voters and the effect of their votes on society," she said.

Politicisation of women should be a priority on the agenda of the women's organisations, which until now, according to Sharaf, have only taught women how to cook and sew. "These organisations should orient women on their roles as citizens and the importance of their votes if they want to change the trend in society," she urged.

"I believe that all candidates did not know what to expect from their electorate because after 22 years of continuous change — culturally, educationally, socially and developmentally — the candidates did not know what electorate to face; and most of all women did not know how to face women and men as voters," Sharaf told the Jordan Times in an interview.

"I think in the next campaign women will have a better chance because what they passed through this time was a practice and the society also was in a practice. And now I think that once they have prepared the society better, they would know how to best address it."

Following are Sharaf's remarks on various topics:  
On lessons to be learnt by women from the outcome of the Nov. 8 elections:

"The most important factor I think is that the results of the elections have shown a tilt to the conservative trend and women were automatically the first victims. They were the first to suffer from this because of the conservatives in the society."

"I do not think that the fundamentalists are responsible for women's failure; it was the society's tilt towards conservatism which consequently excluded women."

Nevertheless, I think that many of them conducted their campaigns in a very efficient way, in light of the circumstances in which they came on the scene. But it was not the conservatives who were responsible for it."

On the strong showing of "Islamist" and fundamentalist candidates in the elections:

"I resent those who panic because of their fear that the fundamentalists are gaining ground in Jordan. We are entering a period in which we are going to have alternative thoughts, trends and political programmes that will appeal to many in our society. They will be able to mobilise the majority that has not been mobilised in previous elections. We did not have a majority participation in the (Nov. 8) elections, so we cannot say that they represent the majority."

"When other political parties are allowed to be active on the scene, then many of the unmobilised majority will have a

motivating forum of their thoughts, and they will probably make a difference in the vote."

"I said I resent those who panic because I believe in the democratic game, which has to be played in all its dimensions and if one party wins then it has won by its own appeal; it is the mistake of others who did not vote or who did not offer alternatives. So the challenge is to work and fill the vacuum and mobilise the silent majority."

"I believe that there is a current trend towards fundamentalism all over the world, not only in our country, not in the region and not only in the Third World. Even in the most democratic societies there is a thrust towards fundamental and religious tendencies."

"In the West this can be explained as a result of the disintegration of family ties and of tight and responsible human relations as a result of the industrial revolution and the development that followed."

"In our society, it is a reaction to their fundamentalism in one way and a reaction to the political national economic and social frustration that we have been undergoing for the past half century in another. I think that for the common man it is a justified feeling because he has seen his hopes for a better society shatter many times over and he has chosen an alternative that he thinks will lead him to a better society."

"Now if we can offer the dream of another society, still better, more advanced and more fulfilling, we can mobilise a majority of people behind this dream and make it a reality."

On the role of women and their organisations:

"Women's organisations should become more active and more involved. They should get up from their comfortable sofas and act. I think that this period offers them a good chance to act on equal basis with others. They should help build our new democratic society with positive action, by leaving the peripheries and getting into the heart of the matter."

"But then again, I do not believe in separate movements for women. I believe in ideas to promote women within the national programme, but not to separate movements for women. I believe in ideas to promote women within the national programme, but not to separate them from the main political and social thrust. We are not the West and we do not want to become like the West, which has given birth to a very aggressive feminist movement which is the result of the breakdown of human relations and family ties."

"We still have our strong family ties and the feeling of protection and respect between men and women. So we cannot create an aggressive negative feminist movement that will compete with men. What we need is a feminist movement that is willing to cooperate with men to build a new direction for the social, economic and political development of our country as equal participants, not as enemies or competitors. Otherwise we would fall back in another syndrome of competition, and usurping rights from each other."

"I very much believe in cooperation between men and women on equal footing and equal bases, on mutual respect, and equal opportunities. Although I believe there are issues that are strictly women's issues, but they should be still incorporated in the general thrust of the society."

On political parties and where she would categorise herself:

"I would find myself with a group that calls for a democratic society, concerned with social justice and freedom of the individual and his respect, a group that would call for Arab unity."

"More than ever now, we feel the need for Arab unity which has always been the dream of Arab nationalists. But now, the whole world is moving towards unity and cooperation and organisations that include more than one country and our nation has more potential for unity than those groups that are being formed. We, on our part, should work with haste for Arab unity because we do not have that much time."

"The world is not going to tolerate small states. They will be crushed technologically and economically with the world composed of larger groups and larger cooperation councils."

# Philippine army a dagger pointed at Aquino's back

By Ruben Alabastro  
Reuter

MANILA — A dangerously fragmented army has placed democracy's future in the Philippines in the balance with a small but important section of the military refusing to accept President Corason Aquino's rule.

Political analysts said Aquino's decision to assume emergency powers may win back the support of a population long waiting for her to show strength, but her politicised army would remain like a dagger pointed at her back.

"The last coup attempt is over. But the military rebellion remains. A state of war exists... what we are seeing is an indefinite truce," editor-in-chief Francisco Tatad of the pro-opposition Newsday newspaper said in a commentary on Friday.

The latest army revolt was the most serious and best organised of the six Aquino has confronted since coming to power nearly four years ago. The number of mutineers taking part were estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000. About 2,000 soldiers took part in the fifth attempt in August 1987 when the same group of rebel officers, led by now-

cashiered Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, almost toppled her.

The latest revolt, unlike the previous five, involved mainly two elite military groups, the scout rangers and the marines, the country's top fighting units.

Defence Secretary Fidel Ramos, head of a faction loyal to Aquino, dismissed the latest attempt as involving only about two per cent of the regular army of 160,000 men.

Ramos said the task now facing the government was to "reconstruct, rebuild and heal" the armed forces.

He refused to elaborate but a military spokesman said on Friday the government was determined to throw the book at the most culpable of the plotters.

"They will be tried by the military courts," Brigadier-General Oscar Florendo said.

Government leniency towards mutineers has been cited by political observers as a major cause of the continuing army challenge to Aquino.

The first batch of mutineers, who took over the Manila hotel for two days in 1986, won amnesty after signing Aquino's political

battle song *bayan ko* (my people), signing a pledge of allegiance to the flag, and doing 30 push-ups.

Another group was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment with hard labour while most of the rest either received light sentences or were acquitted by military courts.

"Soldiers have the mentality of warriors and they respect only warriors. It would help this government if it would make an example of the top leaders of the rebellion by summarily punishing them," said a university professor who asked not to be identified.

"This has some risks because this might provoke further reaction from elements in the military that are against Aquino. But she has a reached point where she no longer has any risk-free alternative."

"Short of a decisive action, I don't think she will last out her term," the professor said.

Military analysts said harsh action against the mutineers could badly impair the government's campaign against Communist rebels, who have been waging an insurgency for 20 years.

"You just can't replace these men," one analyst said. "These

are among the best and the brightest in the army. It's not as though you are replacing accountants in your office."

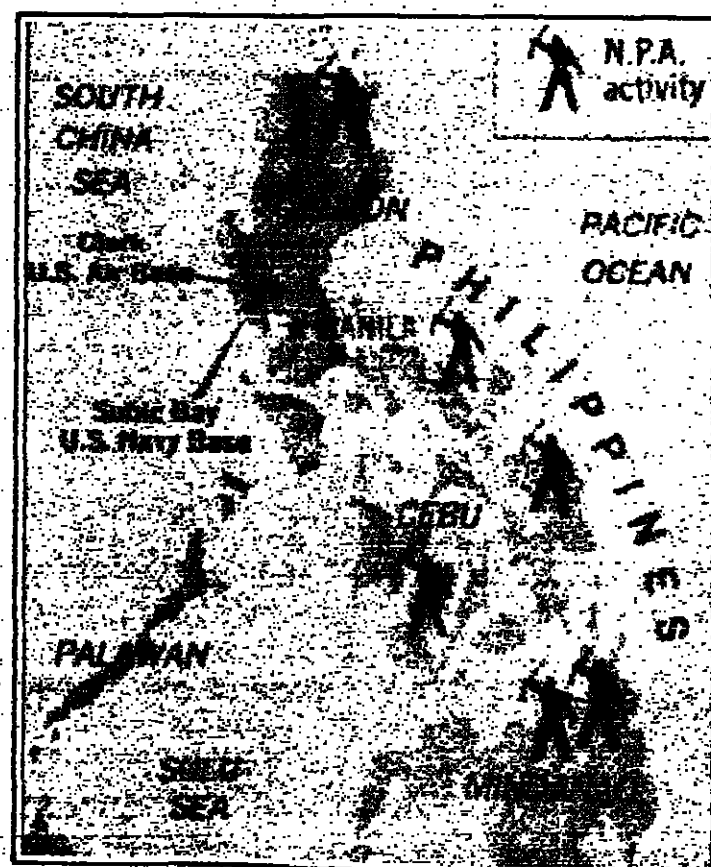
Aquino has denounced rebel officers as traitors whose goal is to grab political power and install a military junta. The rebels accuse her of incompetence and of tolerating official corruption, and want of a Communist takeover if she is not removed from office.

Many Filipinos fear the rise of a military strongman in the Philippines if Aquino is overthrown.

"The ghost of the Caudillo — the military strongman easily associated with the late Spanish dictator General Francisco Franco — having lost its way in Latin America, has reappeared among us," political analyst Amador Doronila said in a commentary after the failed August 1987, push.

Doronila said: "In political movements, we seem to be always moving too far behind history. We catch what others, to their grief, have discarded."

"We are the catchers of the discarded Caudillo tradition — and the Latin Americans must be puzzled why we relish the rubbish of history."



هكنا من الأمل





Palestinian women are participating in every way in the intifada

## A generation riddled with bullets

This is the second of a two part article about the medical implications of Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank and Gaza

By Nasri J.S. Khoury, M.B., Ch. B., F.R.C.S. (C), D.A.B.N.S.

Dr. Khoury is neurosurgeon at Palestine Hospital in Amman.

### Plastic bullets

In September 1988, Israel introduced another weapon that was supposed to maim but not kill victims. Plastic bullets are yet another misnomer. They are composed of 70 per cent metal (Zinc), 20 per cent plastic and 10 per cent glass. These components are mixed together and made into a classically shaped bullet that weighs 0.9 grammes. These bullets are fired from the M16 and Uzi high velocity rifles. Even though their mass is relatively low, their high velocity gives them penetrating power and they can cause serious bodily harm. In some instances, particularly when they are fired at close range, they can cause major injuries and even death. Once in the body, and if they are located in a relatively sensitive area, their removal is advisable since they are made of zinc which rusts. If they are not removed, they may cause chemical damage to surrounding tissues. Again, because these bullets were advertised as "harmless," they were liberally used by the army significantly increasing the number of injuries.

### Second generation plastic bullets

In November 1988, Israel introduced yet another "harmless" bullet to its armamentarium. The second generation plastic bullet which weighs 16.8 grammes is composed of a large metal ball surrounded by a thin plastic coating. Each single cartridge may contain as many as 4, 6, 12 or even 18 bullets which would be fired with one single gunshot. They are packaged this way so that multiple missiles may be ejected at once, thus causing the largest number of injuries in a crowd in the shortest possible time. Fired at close range as is sometimes done, a single victim may receive multiple bullet wounds at a time. These bullets also penetrate the body and may cause serious and lethal injury due to their heavy weight.

### Second generation rubber bullets

In October 1989, Israel introduced a new type of rubber bullet. It is a round yellow coloured ball which is 1.7 cm in diameter and weighs 9.2 grammes. It is composed of a metal impregnated rubber like material. Multiple bullets are fired with one single gunshot. These bullets have only recently been introduced so that their exact composition is still not known and experience with their effect is rather limited.

### Other forms of violence

The use of the above weapons have resulted in a large number of acute and chronic injuries. It is estimated that close to 100,000 people have been injured during the first two years of intifada. One of the most serious problems that faces the population of the occupied territories today is that of disability. Many of those injured have permanent disabilities due to injuries to the nervous or musculo-skeletal systems as well as others. Some of the injured have been inadequately treated while others do not have access to

necessary treatment. Most of those injured are below the age of thirty and are in the most productive years of their lives. They look ahead to a life in a society that is neither socially tolerant of the disabled nor economically able to cater for them.

There are many medical services that are unavailable in Palestinian hospitals. Such services may be available in Israel but the high cost of medical treatment there makes such services beyond the reach of most Palestinians. Since the beginning of the intifada, many Palestinians have reported improper treatment in Israeli hospitals. Admission for Palestinians to Israeli hospitals for treatment is conditional on advance cash payment. If this is not provided, admission may be refused regardless of the seriousness of the patients medical condition.

On many occasions, Palestinians have to seek medical care in neighbouring Jordan where it is both available and accessible. However, Israeli occupation authorities make it very difficult for people to get exit permits to go to Jordan. Fees for these permits are very high and at times they are refused for no declared reason despite the urgent nature of the request. If permission is granted, patients are rarely given preferential treatment through check points, curfews of the border crossing. Sometimes, ambulances transporting patients are stopped and ordered to return after prolonged delays.

Throughout the occupation, arrest and torture has been commonplace. Since the beginning of the intifada, this has become much more so. It is estimated that there is currently between ten and fifteen thousand detainees in Israeli prisons and detention camps. Amman 3 is one such camp in the Negev desert. It alone contains four thousand detainees. Sanitary and living conditions are so poor that infectious and rheumatic diseases are rampant. Many prisoners have pre-existing health conditions and are not receiving adequate medical attention. Prisoners are subject to psychological and, in many instances, physical torture.

Apart from the many types of weaponry used in inflicting physical injury, Israel inflicts a great deal of psychological trauma on the civilian population of the occupied territories. Each injury, disability or prison sentence carries with it a permanent psychological scar. Furthermore, for the last two years, the children of the occupied territories have lived in an atmosphere of heightened repression and violence. They use spent tear gas canisters and bullet shells rather than dolls and other toys to play with. The psychological repercussions of this unhealthy atmosphere will inevitably become evident in years to come.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it is apt to quote some of the major findings of the fact finding mission of Physicians for Human Rights — USA that toured the occupied West Bank and Gaza last year: "There is an essentially uncontrolled epidemic of violence by soldiers and police in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, on a scale and degree of severity that poses the most serious medical, ethical and legal problems. Evidence points to systematic and identifiable patterns of injury which sug-

gests that the application of force is both indiscriminate in choice of victim and particular in consequence, suggesting an attempt to inflict maximum damage while minimising the risk of death. While many of the injuries are inflicted in the course of controlling violent demonstrations or making arrests, many others have occurred during unilateral army or police violence in the course of systematic "sweeps" and beatings in refugee camps, villages or neighbourhoods under curfew and in the absence of demonstrations. Many other injuries have been inflicted on persons not directly involved in demonstrations, and on persons not resisting arrest or already handcuffed or otherwise restrained. While most of those injured are adolescents and young men, injuries have also been inflicted on children, women, the chronically ill and the elderly.

"The medical care system in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, of marginal adequacy to begin with, is being overwhelmed by the daily burden of serious trauma. It lacks the resources to deal with injury on the present scale and is less and less able to meet the ordinary medical care needs of the population it serves. The health of civilian communities has been

threatened by prolonged curfews during which people have limited or no access to medical care ... and on occasion, the provision of food, water, and essential sanitary services has been curtailed. The violence is not only producing injuries with serious short term consequences. It is steadily creating a cohort of patients with serious long term injuries. These patients will require prolonged physical and psychological rehabilitation, on a scale which massively outstrips presently available resources and facilities. The consequences of the present violence may well affect a whole generation."

There is a pressing and desperate need to improve the medical situation and health delivery system in the occupied territories. Every day this is delayed, more dead, injured and disabled are added to the already large numbers. Under the present conditions, there is little doubt that the only way to improve the medical situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza is by ending the occupation as soon as possible. Only then can the carnage stop. Only then can those injured and suffering receive the care they so desperately need. Only then can the children look forward to a bright, happy and healthy future.

## Expelled Palestinians harbour dreams of return

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — International pressure appears to be the only means to convince Israel to end its arbitrary practice of expelling Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the occupation power has also initiated a new measure which separates families living in the occupied territories, according to three expelled Palestinians.

"We demand that the world take a strong and daring stand before their conscience to put a halt to the ridiculous things happening in the occupied territories," said Abdul Hamid Al Baba. "There is no international law in the world that accepts deportations. The Geneva agreement of 1949 stipulates that no occupying state has the right to deport any citizen from that country to another," he told the Jordan Times.

Baba, 26, was expelled by the Israeli occupied authorities from the occupied territories Jan. 1 of this year along with 12 others. Since the beginning of the intifada, 60 Palestinian men have been expelled.

Baba, a resident of the Am'ari refugee camp near Ramallah, was arrested in July last year in what he said was a "trap" set up by the Israelis.

"I was taken to Masochi prison in Jerusalem, which is a centre for interrogation," he said. "I was accused of being a leader for the Fatah movement in Ramallah and that I was in charge of the popular committees there."

He added that the interrogation process was "very brutal" and for three weeks his hands were tied behind his back and his feet tied to the wall.

"Every evening they would feed me an egg and a cold cup of tea, and I lost 12 kilograms during that time," he said adding that he was in a field that was very hot during the day and very cold at night.

"By the time they transferred me to Jneid prison 22 days later, I could not stand on my feet," he recalled.

On the morning of Jan. 1 of this year, Baba was expelled to South Lebanon along with 12 others from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Baba believes that Israel's policy of expulsion is part of the "transfer" plan of Israel. "They try to empty the land of the shabab (youth) and those who are politically aware as an introduction to a mass transfer of Palestinians in the future," he said. "In fact, there

are Knesset members, numbering around 30, who are calling for the transfer of Palestinians from Palestine. They use the excuse of the intifada. If everyone active in the intifada is to be deported, then they would deport every Palestinian in the West Bank and Gaza. Everyone is active in the intifada one way or other," Baba said.

According to Baba, one of his brothers was killed by Israeli troops six months ago and he has two brothers in Israeli prisons. The rest of his family is in the Am'ari refugee camp.

In addition to the political deportees, 65 women have also been expelled during the last five months, along with their 120 children, according to figures released by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"In calling on all international organisations, embassies and international institutions to find us a solution; to pressure the Israeli government into allowing us to go back home," Nahla Ahmad said.

### A deported woman

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Nahla, 25, said she was forced to leave her hometown of Arrura last August, taking her seven-month-old baby with her but leaving her husband behind.

Nahla tried to go back two weeks ago after her husband inside got her a visiting permit. But when she and her son arrived at the bridge she was not allowed to enter.

"After the bridge officer looked into his files and punched the keys on the computer, he asked me where I was going, and I told him I was going to see my husband," Nahla said.

The Israeli officer told her she was not allowed to enter the occupied territories. "But why did you grant me an entry permit?" I asked, Nahla said. "He said, so that they (the authorities) would take our money." After searching me, they sent us away. They just kicked us out again."

Nahla, a Palestinian born in Kuwait, married her Palestinian husband in Arrura last year. She said when the military governor ordered her expulsion "accusing her of violating residency regulations she had reminded him that the Israeli law says Palestinian husbands have family reunification rights."

"He said that that was before the intifada," Nahla said,



An unknown youth, getting ready to fight the occupation

adding that the governor had made an offer to her husband to collaborate with the Israeli authorities if he wanted family reunification.

"Of course we refused totally. Our dignity, our love and attachment for our country does not allow us to become agents for the enemies of our religion and country," she asserted.

She went on to say that the governor could not understand why the couple was not taking "this chance of a lifetime."

"I told him I did not want this chance of a lifetime. And he started shouting and pointing and told me to leave 'the country' now. And I did," Nahla said.

She added that she was going to wait for her husband to get her another entry permit, and that she would continue trying.

"It is impossible to think of leaving our home, or to let my husband leave...or to emigrate to another country. This is our land, our country and we're attached to it," she said.

Nahla said that just as the Israelis like to unify their families, "we too like to be with our families, with our people on our land. Israel brings their people from Russia, Poland, Holland and Africa to gather them. And we, the original natives of Palestine, are deprived of our ancestors' land. We cannot even enjoy it. So like everyone else, I want to return to my country. I de-

mand that I return to my country and for my son to live with his father."

Wafa Yusuf, 28, was also expelled from Arrura last August, taking her infant boy with her but leaving her two-and-half-year-old son with his father. During an interview with the Jordan Times, she repeatedly mentioned the age of her son who stayed behind.

"When the Israeli soldiers came knocking and kicking on our door the morning I was expelled, I felt as if my hands were tied. I left with just the clothes on my back, and I couldn't even pack a bag for the baby, who was less than two months old at the time," Wafa recalled. "I was kidnapped from my own home, from my son and husband."

She explained that her older son stayed behind because he had an Israeli identity card and the family did not want him to leave lest he would lose his right to live in Palestine.

Wafa said the Israeli authorities regarded her as a "foreigner and stranger in Palestine."

At the bridge, the Israeli officials treat the Palestinians badly, especially those who had to leave under government orders, according to Wafa.

"It was not a human treatment at all," she said. "The bridge officer was shouting at us as if we were criminals or something. The women deportees were the last people at the bridge. Every half hour the officer would call out one woman's name, stamp her passport, throw it in her face and threaten her, saying: 'This is the last time you come to Israel (meaning the occupied territories) and you will never come back. If you do, I will imprison you and your children.' We were stuck there until dusk," Wafa said.

Her 2½-year-old son is being taken care of by her mother-in-law, who is 70 years old. "She can barely take care of herself," Wafa said.

Wafa expressed worry over her son. "I always think of him. I wonder how he eats or drinks. I look at other children his age and I am hurt. He's only two and a half, he needs me all the time. And the baby needs his father too," she spoke with tears in her eyes.

Wafa intends to wait until she can get an entry permit to go back to Arrura to her husband and child.

"One does not see himself except in his country, his home, between his people. I just have to wait until God solves it," she said.

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## Arsenal at top with last minute goal

LONDON (R) — A last-minute goal sent champions Arsenal two points clear at the top of the English soccer league Saturday as Aston Villa battled to a 1-1 draw at Liverpool.

Arsenal, without a win at Coventry for four years, looked to be heading for a goalless draw there until substitute Paul Merson hit an opportunist winner in the 89th minute.

Villa, fighting to break a 12-year jinx at Anfield, had led at

half time and were on course to take the top slot for the first time since winning the title in 1981. But striker Peter Beardsley saved the day in the 64th minute to maintain Liverpool's 11-match unbeaten home run.

Ian Olney had rocketed Villa into the lead in the 21st minute, turning on the ball and ramming a low shot at goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar who could only deflect it into the net.

### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1989

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This isn't the morning to ask a favour from anyone in a position of power or authority. Take no chances when your health is concerned. Rest as much as you can and be sure to eat properly.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) Interesting men from a distance can become your good friends at this time. You will need to express your charm to get the attention of a businessman.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Look carefully at every angle of any business project before going into it. Enter into some friends with your attachment now.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Too much social life today is not good because it could fatigue you. You will need to express more worldly attitudes to your family.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Accept new, big ideas from a business couple to increase your finances. You will need to be very cooperative beneath your own roof.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Plan to entertain others with a good friend for best results. You can work out a business deal with a large corporation.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Try to get your family to go on a trip with you. Don't give up a friend because of a financial situation that you do not like.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Two tightly-knit persons will have your welfare at heart now. Fighting with an associate could lessen your business or financial

well-being.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) A friend will give you a brilliant modern idea for making more money. You can be in a sparkling mood with members of your household.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Accept invitation of the most cooperative friends that you know. Don't get upset because of a long-time investment not paying off.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Try to meet one from a distance who has business ideas that you need. All kinds of new interests will come into being at your home.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) A visit to a close companion will bring much happiness and desirable results. Don't think you have to spend so much money on romance.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) Avoid a difficult friend who wants you to go on a trip. Your best bet now is through business and money ventures that are untied.

**Today's child:** If your child were born today he or she easily fits into the modern-day picture and will adapt to whatever is coming in the future. It will take a lot to throw this progeny for course or to discourage them. This is one child who behaves more like an adult and expects to be treated that way and told the facts as they are, without sugar-coatings.

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

### SPORTS IN BRIEF

**GONZALEZ RETAINS WBC TITLE ON POINTS:** Mexican Humberto Gonzalez battered Chang Jung-Koo of South Korea to a unanimous points defeat to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) light-flyweight title on Saturday. There were no knock-downs in the action-packed 12-round bout in Taegu but the Mexican's fierce punching had Chang staggering in the last four rounds. Three U.S. judges saw the fight 118-110, 119-109 and 118-111 in favour of the defending champion. Chang, who was trying to recapture the title he gave up last year after defending it 15 times, made a good start by leading after three rounds. Gonzalez, however, took command in the fifth round when he rocked Chang with a formidable combination to the face and then went on to pile up points with a barrage of often unanswered blows.

**POPE GETS HIS OWN COPY OF WORLD CUP:** Pope John Paul was given his own copy of the World Cup on Saturday as soccer fever gripped Italy on the day of the draw for next year's finals. The pontiff was presented with a gilded scale model of the International Football Federation (FIFA) cup by FIFA President Joao Havelange at a Vatican audience with 350 officials from FIFA and the local organising committee Italia 90. The Pope, known to show an interest in the fortunes of soccer teams in his native Poland, also got to touch the ball that will be used in the opening match in Milan of the 24-nation tournament on June 8. He said he was praying for the success of the finals and that sport could foster the sense of universal brotherhood for which the Roman Catholic church was working.

**CHILE BARRED FROM 1994 WORLD CUP:** Chile were barred from the 1994 World Cup and the team captain and two officials were banned from the game for life on Friday after a tumultuous World Cup soccer tie last September. The International Football Federation (FIFA) executive committee imposed life bans on the former president of the Chilean association, the team doctor and captain Roberto Rojas. The Chilean team walked off the field in the second half of their World Cup qualifier against Brazil in Rio de Janeiro on Sept. 3 after a flare was thrown on to the pitch. Goalkeeper Rojas originally claimed he had been hit by the flare but later admitted this had not been the case. Chile were trailing 1-0 and FIFA awarded the unfinished match to Brazil a week later, ensuring the qualification of the former world champions.

**FIFA TO INVITE TV BIDS FOR 1994 WORLD CUP:** The U.S. television network NBC was denied Friday the advance rights to broadcast the 1994 World Cup soccer finals in the United States. Sepp Blatter, general secretary of the International Football Federation (FIFA), said FIFA's executive committee had decided to invite bids for television rights to the tournament from all U.S. networks.

**GOVERNMENT OPENS 5 PEAKS FOR NEPALESE CLIMBERS:** The Nepalese government has opened up five virgin peaks in central and western Nepal to Nepalese climbers only, a government report said Friday. Nepalese alpinists will make summit bids on the 6,387-metre Ganeshpurna peak, the 6,151-metre Urkinnang and the 6,891-metre Gur Karpo Ri, all located on the Jugal Himal mountain range in central Nepal. Attempts also will be made on the 6,150-metre Bhendang Ri on mount Langtang in central Nepal and the 6,348-metre Gandharva Chuli in the mount Annapurna range in west Nepal. The peaks will be opened up to foreign climbers only after successful attempts by Nepalese alpinists.

**INDONESIA WANTS TO HOST 13TH ASIAN GAMES:** Bob Hasan, chairman of the Indonesian athletic association, said Saturday that Indonesia would like to host the 13th Asian games in 1998. Hasan said Indonesia would present its case at the upcoming eighth meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia on the tourist island of Bali Dec. 11-13. Indonesia last hosted the Asian games in 1962 in Jakarta. The last Asian games were held in Seoul, South Korea in 1986 and the next games are set for 1990 in Beijing.

### World Cup:

## England, Netherlands drawn together

ROME (R) — World Cup plans to contain soccer hooligans were blown apart Saturday when England and the Netherlands were drawn together in group F at next year's finals.

The English and Dutch will play on June 16 in the Sardinian capital of Cagliari, a fixture which will revive painful memories of the encounter between the same two nations at last year's European championship in West Germany.

The notorious fans of both countries clashed violently before the match and, despite a massive turnout by riot police, turned the centre of Duesseldorf into something resembling a battle zone.

Ironically, England were seeded in group F in an attempt to isolate their potential hooligan fans on the Sardinian island where it was thought it would be easier to deal with any trouble.

Ireland and Egypt completed group F in the 24-nation finals where teams are divided into six groups of four for the first round matches.

The draw is not likely to please either the English or the Dutch. Ireland were also in their group at the European championship, beating England 1-0 and coming within eight minutes of a draw with the Netherlands which would have seen the eventual winners eliminated.

Hosts Italy were given a comfortable start to their hopes of winning a record fourth World Cup when they were drawn in group A with Austria, the United States and Czechoslovakia.

But holders Argentina face a much tougher time in group B. After an opening match with African qualifiers Cameroon on June 8 in Milan, they must face the Soviet Union and Romania in Naples.

Though Diego Maradona will be effectively playing at home, the Argentines would clearly have preferred an easier start to

their title defence.

Group B may well prove to be the hardest but it will be closely rivalled by group E where seeds Belgium have to play twice winners Uruguay, Spain and South Korea, probably the best of the so-called six weaker nations from outside Europe and South America.

Following is the final grouping:

**Group A (Rome/Florence)**

Italy, Austria, United States, Czechoslovakia.

**Group B (Naples-Bar)**

Argentina, Cameroon, Soviet Union, Romania.

**Group C (Turin/Genoa)**

Brazil, Sweden, Costa Rica, Scotland.

**Group D (Milan/Bologna)**

West Germany, Yugoslavia, United Arab Emirates, Colombia.

**Group E (Verona/Udine)**

Belgium, South Korea, Uruguay, Spain.

**Group F (Cagliari/Palermo)**

England, Ireland, Netherlands, Egypt.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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#### ELEMENTARY, MY DEAR WATSON

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K J 2  
♥ 6 4 3  
♦ J 5  
♣ A K 8 7 4

**EAST**  
♠ 8 4  
♥ 9 2  
♦ Q 8 6 4 2  
♣ J 10 9 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ A Q 10 9 6  
♥ J 7 5  
♦ A 9 3  
♣ Q 5

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♥

There are some recurring situations which every bridge player should be able to manage automatically. This is one of the most common, yet it is a constant source of amazement how many get it wrong. The bidding was routine. With no heart stopper, South could do nothing other than rebid his spades, and North had just enough to raise to game.

At the table we watched, declarer blew the hand in no time flat. West started with three rounds of hearts, then exited with a trump. After drawing the remaining trumps, declarer went after clubs. When that suit broke 4-2—the most likely distribution—there weren't enough entries to the table to establish and cash a long club, so declarer ended up down one.

Obviously, if clubs are 3-3, there's no problem. And if trumps are 4-1, declarer must hope for an even club split. The fate of the contract hinges on those hands where trumps are 3-2 and clubs 4-2. After winning the trump shift in hand, declarer should continue with a second round of trumps to the jack. When they behave kindly, declarer can claim the contract if clubs are no worse than 4-2. Leaving the last trump outstanding for the moment, declarer cashes the queen and king of clubs, then ruffs a club in hand. Now South can get back to the table with the king of trumps to take discards—one on the ace of clubs and the other on the long card in the suit. That gives declarer 10 tricks: five trumps, four clubs and the ace of diamonds.

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### THE Daily Crossword by Richard Thomas

ACROSS

- 1 Hazards
- 8 European
- 10 Monk
- 14 Meat stock
- 15 Subordinate
- 16 Without purpose
- 17 Warm greater
- 19 Apparatus
- 20 Collection
- 21 Food scraps
- 22 Desert
- 24 Balm
- 25 Gravy or steam
- 26 Bargains
- 29 Expensive fungus
- 32 Westlands
- 33 Navy mascot
- 34 Hawk's state
- 36 Host
- 37 Contest
- 38 Cut
- 39 Complaint
- 40 Nautical word
- 41 Gr. game
- 42 Looked for oil
- 44 Arise
- 45 Gor. turn-down
- 46 Garbed
- 47 Glibbery
- 50 Horse god
- 51 Region of India
- 54 Woodwind
- 55 Horticultural fair
- 58 Fly high
- 59 Snake or goo
- 60 Purple color
- 61 Barbarians
- 62 Crimson and clear
- 63 Long time

DOWN

- 1 Duet clothe
- 2 Bit of land
- 3 Tin
- 4 Rib
- 5 Train
- 6 Donkey
- 7 Cape
- 8 Fruit drink
- 9 Martini
- 10 Ingredient
- 11 Musical ball of old Gr.
- 12 Norway's king
- 13 Phoenician port
- 16 Curve
- 22 Dunderhead
- 24 Pastry
- 25 Support
- 26 Mop
- 27 Air in
- 28 Rice or food
- 29 Carried
- 31 Patrick or J.R.
- 32 Gr. physician
- 35 Church part
- 37 Shirk work
- 41 In a brisk way
- 43 Zodiac sign
- 44 NC college
- 46 Mating game?
- 47 Tease
- 48 Ben
- 49 Horse color
- 50 — off
- 51 Throat
- 52 Khayyam
- 53 Baelic
- 56 Whiskey
- 57 Rush

Saturday's Puzzle Solver:

ACROSS

- 1 HAZARDS
- 8 EUROPEAN
- 10 MONK
- 14 MEAT STOCK
- 15 SUBORDINATE
- 16 WITHOUT PURPOSE
- 17 WARM GREATER
- 19 APPARATUS
- 20 COLLECTION
- 21 FOOD SCRAPS
- 22 DESERT
- 24 BALM
- 25 GRAVY OR STEAM
- 26 BARGAINS
- 29 EXPENSIVE FUNGUS
- 32 WESTLANDS
- 33 NAVY MASCOT
- 34 HAWK'S STATE
- 36 HOST
- 37 CONTEST
- 38 CUT
- 39 COMPLAINT
- 40 NAUTICAL WORD
- 41 GR. GAME
- 42 LOOKED FOR OIL
- 44 ARISE
- 45 GOR. TURN-DOWN
- 46 GARBED
- 47 GLIBBERY
- 50 HORSE GOD
- 51 REGION OF INDIA
- 54 WOODWIND
- 55 HORTICULTURAL FAIR
- 58 FLY HIGH
- 59 SNAKE OR GOO
- 60 PURPLE COLOR
- 61 BARBARIANS
- 62 CRIMSON AND CLEAR
- 63 LONG TIME

DOWN

- 1 DUET CLOTHES
- 2 BIT OF LAND
- 3 TIN
- 4 RIB
- 5 TRAIN
- 6 DONKEY
- 7 CAPE
- 8 FRUIT DRINK
- 9 MARTINI
- 10 INGREDIENT
- 11 MUSICAL BALL OF OLD GR.
- 12 NORWAY'S KING
- 13 PHOENICIAN PORT
- 16 CURVE
- 22 DUNDERHEAD
- 24 PASTRY
- 25 SUPPORT
- 26 MOP
- 27 AIR IN
- 28 RICE OR FOOD
- 29 CARRIED
- 31 PATRICK OR J.R.
- 32 GR. PHYSICIAN
- 35 CHURCH PART
- 37 SHIRK WORK
- 41 IN A BRISK WAY
- 43 ZODIAC SIGN
- 44 NC COLLEGE
- 46 MATING GAME?
- 47 TEASE
- 48 BEN
- 49 HORSE COLOR
- 50 — OFF
- 51 THROAT
- 52 KHAYYAM
- 53 BAELIC
- 56 WHISKEY
- 57 RUSH



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**OLD/NEW 'FRIENDS':** New Indian Prime Minister reception hosted in his honour by the chief of Indian naval forces in V.P. Singh chats with former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a New Delhi

## Aquino declares total end to coup

MANILA (Agencies) — President Corason Aquino announced Saturday that the last known rebel stronghold had surrendered, ending the sixth and bloodiest attempt to so far to topple her three and one-half year administration.

"Mactan airport in Cebu is now back to normal operations after the rebel group surrendered to government troops... this morning," Aquino said in a statement.

"This is good news for our people who have overwhelmingly demonstrated their abhorrence for the violence espoused by the mutineers and their rejection of their demands," she said.

Mactan air base near Cebu City, 560 kilometres south of Manila, was the last known stronghold of the rebel soldiers who launched a coup attempt Dec. 1.

At least 83 people were killed and more than 580 wounded in the attempt to bring down Aquino.

Aquino herself was swept into office in February 1986 by a "people power" revolution in which the military and ordinary citizens joined to force out Ferdinand E. Marcos, who

had ruled the Philippines for 20 years, died in exile in Hawaii this year.

Earlier Saturday, a rebel official in Cebu said the mutineers had agreed in principle to leave the base, although a few details had to be worked out. But he said he considered the siege "all over."

Lieutenant-Colonel Tiburcio Fusillero, one of the estimated 400 rebel soldiers at the Mactan base, said, "among the terms was the word surrender should not be used."

He said the rebel soldiers based at Mactan "will be considered to have just returned to their barracks."

Brigadier-General Jose Comendador, the rebel leader at Mactan, told reporters earlier that "surrender is out of the question" and "we have opted to die."

Comendador, commander of the Second Air division, had threatened to blow up planes at the airfield and the adjacent Cebu international airport if government forces attacked.

Earlier Saturday, rebel and government soldiers had faced

each other in a tense standoff at a bridge leading from Mactan island, where Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan was slain in 1521, to Cebu, the country's second major commercial and transportation centre.

On Thursday, a group of mutineers ended their takeover of the Manila financial district of Makati after allowing more than 1,800 foreigners to be evacuated from hotels and apartments in the fashionable area.

But military officials have warned they fear the insurgents will launch an urban terrorism campaign now that pro-government forces have largely quelled the rebellion.

An assailant hurled a grenade into Manila's main post office Saturday, killing at least 18. It was not clear whether the attack was related to the attempt to topple Aquino.

**Wider powers**

Meanwhile, the Philippine senate rushed through a new law Saturday to give Aquino broader powers to deal with army mutineers and rebuild an economy shattered by the six-day

coup attempt.

The proposed law would authorise the president to seize firearms from soldiers, police and civilians, take over private utilities or other businesses, fix prices, suspend labour laws, take over distribution of food and commodities, and regulate power distribution.

A similar bill was agreed at committee level in the house of representatives Friday. Both chambers are expected to vote on the legislation, come up with a joint bill and vote it into law by the end of next week.

Aquino declared a state of emergency on Dec. 6, the day before the last few hundred rebel soldiers who had seized control of Manila's Makati financial district agreed to return to their barracks.

Businessmen and economists said the failed mutiny had caused enormous damage to the economy and to investor confidence and wreaked havoc on past economic planning.

Lawmakers said their proposed bill would give less sweeping powers than Aquino had requested.

## South African activists seek unified strategy

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — About 4,500 delegates from a diverse array of groups gathered Saturday at the largest anti-apartheid conference ever in South Africa, trying to unify the opposition for a major challenge to the government.

Black, white, Indian and mixed-race members of roughly 2,100 organisations — some of them ideological rivals in past years — filled a university hall for the conference for a democratic future.

"Your diversity is our strength," said Walter Sisulu, a senior leader of the African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla movement, in his opening address. "The gigantic task of this conference is to confirm the crucial importance of unity, and to plan a programme of mass action ... that will challenge the apartheid state."

Decisions reached at the day-long conference are expected to be announced Sunday.

Last year, the government prohibited a similar conference shortly before it was to take place, but this convention was allowed even though many participants belong to groups banned by the authorities.

Sisulu, 77, and six other ANC leaders were freed unconditionally in October by President F.W. de Klerk after long prison terms. But Sisulu had no praise for the president or the white-controlled government's offer to negotiate some form of black political

rights that stops short of majority rule.

"Mr. de Klerk, your back is to the wall," Sisulu said. "Come stand on the floor of a conference like this ... submit to the processes of democracy."

Observers from 19 foreign countries attended the conference, including Norway's deputy foreign minister, Knut Wollenback, and a Soviet professor, Irina Filatova. It was the first time in at least 40 years that a Soviet appeared at an opposition meeting here.

Also granted observer status was the anti-apartheid Democratic Party, which some black militants reject because it holds seats in the white-dominated parliament. Among the full-fledged delegates were members of non-parliamentary white anti-apartheid groups, black businessmen, and members of anti-apartheid parties from the semi-autonomous black homelands.

Groups espousing the so-called Africanist philosophy — which views South African whites as settlers who should be forced out — rejected invitations to attend. Leaders of these groups said they were not allowed to help plan the conference, and they also opposed the inclusion of the Democratic Party and the homeland parties.

Also not represented at the conference was Inkatha, the 1.5-million member Zulu organisation headed by KwaZulu homeland leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

## Soviet forces 'on alert to protect bases, arms'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet forces in East Germany have been put on a raised state of readiness, but U.S. military officials say it's just to protect their bases and nuclear weapons there, according to a newspaper report.

The Washington Post, quoting unidentified U.S. military officials, reported that the Soviet move was not seen as a prelude to some kind of intervention in response to the political turmoil in East Germany.

"We think this is probably a benign development," the Post quoted a senior U.S. military official as saying. "They're worried about their own forces (in the midst of this turmoil) and rightfully so."

The Soviets are basically going into a bastion mode, the official said.

In Moscow Friday, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vadim Pavlov said he had no information on upgrading the readiness of Soviet troops in East Germany. He did not elaborate.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State James Baker told the newspaper in an interview that the Soviet Union had pledged to the United States since last summer that it would not intervene militarily to block the fast-paced changes in Eastern Europe.

They have been very, very firm with us, Baker was quoted as saying.

He said the Soviets had told the United States they would not use force in Eastern Europe; to do so

would mean that perestroika has failed.

Such assurances were first conveyed by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in a meeting in Paris last July 29, Baker said. This was before the entry of the Solidarity union movement into the government of Poland and the massive exodus of people from East Germany.

The Soviets have used troops to suppress change in the region before, in East Berlin in 1953, Hungary in 1956 and, with their Warsaw Pact allies, in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

There were reports last August that Romanian authorities had requested Warsaw Pact intervention in Poland, and leaders of the new movements in Eastern Europe have sought assurances that military force would not be used against them.

Just before the Malta summit, Baker said intervention would be seriously destabilising. But Baker has said he was not talking about the use of troops to restore civil order, as in separating clashing ethnic groups, for example.

In the interview, Baker read from a cable the U.S. ambassador to East Germany, Richard C. Barkley, received Thursday and reporting that the government still runs, the people work and the economy produces.

Barkley's remarks were in line with the department's comments in a Thursday briefing for reporters that it does not fear disorder in East Germany.

## Tibetan arrests seen linked to Nobel prize

PEKING (R) — Chinese police have arrested five Tibetan schoolchildren in a crackdown on pro-independence activities ahead of Sunday's Nobel Peace Prize ceremony for the Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled spiritual leader.

Official Tibet radio said the five middle-school students were arrested Friday in the regional capital, Lhasa, and accused of forming a "Tibet Youth Association" that it denounced as an illegal "counter-revolutionary" organisation.

The students launched their group in March when martial law was imposed on Lhasa after security forces crushed three days of pro-independence riots.

Hundreds of Tibetans, many of them Buddhist monks and nuns, have been arrested in the subsequent crackdown in the Himalayan region that is ruled

by China.

"The students gathered a large amount of reactionary material and banners marked with lions of the snowy mountain (Tibet's national emblem) which they then posted in many streets, in temples and in the school," the radio said.

The students wilified the Chinese communist party and called for Tibetan independence, it said in a report monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

It did not give the students' names or ages.

Diplomats in Peking said the arrests were part of a recent crackdown prompted by fears among the authorities that more anti-Chinese protests could erupt in Lhasa when the Dalai Lama received the Nobel Peace prize in Oslo Sunday.

Norway's king, prime minister and cabinet are due to

attend the ceremony.

Sunday is also the first anniversary of a pro-independence protest march led by monks in Lhasa in which at least two people were shot dead by police.

China has repeatedly denounced the Nobel award to the Dalai Lama as interference in its internal affairs. The award has been hailed by many Tibetans who remain devoted to their god-king 30 years after he fled into exile during a failed rebellion against Communist rule.

News of the award has triggered small demonstrations and acts of defiance in Lhasa that have been quickly halted by martial law forces.

Last week, a Tibetan official in the region's second town, Shigatse, was arrested on charges of creating "counter-

revolutionary propaganda".

Tashi Tsering had produced 73 pro-independence slogans and leaflets and was "black in remoulding his ideology," Tibet radio said.

Eleven monks were sentenced at a public rally in Lhasa last week for terms of up to 19 years. All but one were from Lhasa's biggest monastery, Drepung, and were accused of founding a "counter-revolutionary clique" called Tibetan independence.

Tibetan Information Network, a human rights monitoring group based in London, said Friday it had obtained copies of a political manifesto smuggled out of Tibet by Drepung monks.

The manifesto called for self-determination, a constitutional democracy and secular and religious freedom.

## Kashmiri separatists pose challenge to Singh cabinet

SRI NAGAR, India (R) — Kashmiri separatists set new Indian Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh his first major test by threatening Saturday to kill the kidnapped daughter of his interior minister.

Rubia, 23-year-old daughter of Home Minister Mufi Mohammad Sayeed, was seized Friday when gunmen hijacked a minibus taking her home from her work as an intern at a women's hospital in Kashmir's summer capital, Sri Nagar.

The Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), which has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, issued a statement demanding independence for the northern state and saying Rubia could be freed if five jailed militants were released.

"If our demands are not met by 7 p.m. (1330 GMT) on Dec. 11,

we will throw the body of the Indian home minister's daughter within the municipal limits of Srinagar," it said.

It added that its terms were not open to negotiation.

Police have not confirmed the JKLF claim on the kidnapping, but a senior government official in New Delhi said: "We think they have got her. Let's hope better sense prevails."

Rubia was captured hours after Sayeed took on the task of ending separatist revolt in India's only Muslim majority state.

Muslims number 100 million of India's total population of 800 million. Hindus are the overwhelming majority.

India and Pakistan have fought two of their three wars since independence in 1947 over Kashmir. Pakistan now control one-third of Kashmir.

In New Delhi the government formed a crisis management group of senior civil servants and cabinet ministers. Security was tightened at Sayeed's home in the Indian capital.

Sayeed, the first Muslim to hold the home ministry portfolio, may have to negotiate with separatist groups like the JKLF in Kashmir and Punjab.

But Saturday he stayed behind in New Delhi and sent officials from his ministry to Srinagar, where police said they had been ordered to conduct their search for the young woman with caution.

Sources with Sayeed's family said the government had been prepared to offer 500,000 rupees (nearly \$30,000) for information leading to the release of Rubia, the youngest of the minister's three daughters.

## Honecker, 5 others charged

EAST BERLIN (AP) — After decades of warning about capitalist plunder from the West, East Germany has announced that criminal charges had been filed against former Communist Party leader Erich Honecker and other members of his ousted leadership for allegedly plundering from within.

Four of Honecker's ousted lieutenants were thrown in jail pending further investigation of the charges.

The prosecutions come as a grassroots movement to root out abuses and corruption of the past spreads across the country.

During a parliament session on Dec. 1, one lawmaker charged the amount of money stashed away in Swiss bank accounts was 100 billion marks (\$54 billion).

While prosecutors have not confirmed that enormous sum, there have been nearly daily revelations of corruption.

The charges announced Friday were against the 77-year-old Honecker, former Premier Willi Stoph, 75, and four of their aging colleagues.

Stoph and three of the other former politburo members are already in prison, prosecutors' spokesman Peter Przybylski told reporters in East Berlin.

He said Honecker was too sick to be jailed and that former politburo member Hermann Axen, 73, was having an eye operation in Moscow.

Honecker, who was ousted on Oct. 18, has been in poor health since gall bladder surgery last summer.

"They are accused of damaging the economy of the German Democratic Republic and of personally enriching themselves by abuse of office and corruption," Przybylski told reporters.

Upon conviction, the charges carry a penalty of

up to 10 years in prison.

Also charged were Guenther Kleiber, 58, Werner Krokowski, 65, and Erich Mielke, the 81-year-old former chief of the secret police, in addition to Stoph.

Przybylski said police had searched the suspects' homes. He did not say when the trials would take place or give any specifics of the charges against them.

For weeks, officials have been disclosing how the ousted leadership lived lavishly with the best imported goods and had fancy hunting lodges. The state-run news media have mentioned fortunes smuggled abroad.

Honecker and other former politburo members already were under house arrest in an exclusive compound outside East Berlin. All have been expelled from the party.

Three other former politburo members had already been imprisoned on suspicion of corruption.

## ROMANCE turns international issue

FARMINGTON, New Hampshire (AP) — A teenage romance is turning into an international struggle as a Finnish exchange student fights his transfer from a host family in his girlfriend's town in New Hampshire to a family an hour away in Maine.

Lehtinen, 18, of Kiviniemi, Finland, and Kelly Lapointe, 17, of Farmington, say Lehtinen was moved out of town Nov. 11 to break up their relationship. The move prompted a walk-out last week by about 100 students, a third of Farmington's student body, and has prompted some interstate and international lobbying to reverse the decision.

State Representative William Tatro said the move was an insult to Farmington's hospitality and a violation of the boy's civil rights.

## Renovation of famous square under way

FLORENCE, Italy (AP) — Culture Minister Ferdinando Adornato gave the go-ahead Friday to start repaving Florence's famous Piazza Della Signoria, which has been under restoration for nine years. The surface of the piazza, dating from the 18th century, was severely damaged in a 1966 flood. Work on the piazza began in 1981 but was complicated due to the discovery of Roman ruins underneath. For several years controversy flared over how much should be excavated. During that time, much of the piazza was surrounded with metal fencing.

## Rock singer wins copyright fight

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rock star Prince won a legal battle Monday as the U.S. supreme court refused to revive a copyright-infringement lawsuit over his hit song "U Got the Look." The court, without comment, let stand decisions dismissing claims by Prince's half-sister, Lorna Nelson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, that his song's lyrics are too similar to an unpublished song she wrote. Nelson in 1987 sued Prince, whose full name is Prince Rogers Nelson, and PRN Productions, his record business based in Chanhassen, Minnesota.

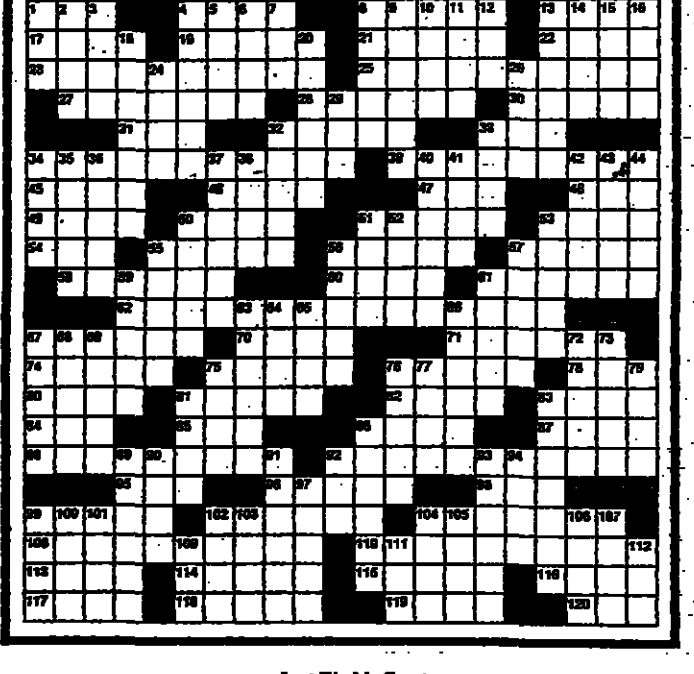
## THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Etkisson

### OUT ON A LIMB

By Dorothy B. Martin

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|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| ACROSS       | DOWN              | ACROSS             | DOWN       |
| 1. Old, none | 1. Cops for hands | 1. 104             | 1. Acronym |
| 2. 104       | 2. City           | 2. Island off B.C. | 2. Acronym |
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### Last Week's Cryptogram

- Extrajury private detective phones distant lady: "Only for the facts, ma'am."
- A big French doctor said, "Men haven't been right since the invention of motherhood."
- Fractured game show host wearied of same format, so he made chaotic changes for fun.
- I pose this one: If the past tense of light is lit, if a lad had a fight, had he lit?

### CRYPTOGRAMS

- LMASCTIE WAADI GWUY WOE VALWUZ  
VTUDE WOV GUTZ STYLE GOLW YA  
SZAVOUYUL CTMUC.  
—By Lois H. Jones
- GI TIOXROE ATKXVNNPGI FGI RL MGJ AE  
AOLQXN QLAQAE NPLRV JXHN MILP G  
MXIV FXHJ.  
—By Gordon Miller
- GUYSKIP ASIKUPFWYS RSESYNE KP  
RSESYN GUY AWOL UG RSESYN KP BUUY  
GUUR EWOLN.  
—By Ed Haddison
- LIPE LJAPY LBAYL BAHJFECTE XVLCTD  
EKVH YNEAPDN EXPLN.  
—By Earl Ireland

